SATURDAY NIGHT

THE HIGH COST OF FRANCO

THE LAURENTIANS: GILDED PLAYGROUNDS

AUG. 7, 1951 VOL. 66, NO. 44

CHANGING FACE OF FASHION: *Designers are eyeing the Fall.* *See Page 21.*

10c

So You Want to Hire a Private Detective

How Do We Stand on U.S. Dollars?

LETTERS

Byng and King

RE "SIDETRACKING Parliament" in *The Front Page* (SN, July 17), "Mr. Forsey's chief concern . . . is to prevent the King-Byng case from being interpreted as establishing a constitutional rule that a Prime Minister in office has an absolute right to secure a dissolution." The suggested import would not have come up if Lord Byng had not unwisely set himself up as a constitutional authority. He may have been wholly right—I do not know—but he gave himself the appearance of interfering in "politics".

At the polls the question suggested in this section did not act on the conduct of the average voter. The real issue was not "Do you consider Lord Byng justified?" but "Do you want Mr. Meighen or Mackenzie King as Prime Minister?" The electors said not Mr. Meighen. That was the opinion of Meighen's former fellow townsmen. A constitutional question can only be setttled at the polls with the acquiescence of the minority and that does not really settle the moral status.

WM. E. LAIRD.
Portage la Prairie, Man.

Island Senator

IN THEIR very readable article "Vancouver Island" (SN, July 17) the authors state:

"But there isn't a senator on the Island."

Senator G. H. Barnard is a resident of Victoria and has been an esteemed member of this club since 1889.

E. JERROLD
Union Club, Victoria, BC.

Beaver's Friend

I HAVE been reading your account of the University Press of New Brunswick published in SATURDAY NIGHT July 17.

May I correct it in one important particular. This company is not owned by me. I hold no interest whatsoever in it. Brigadier Wardell is the owner and controller. He is a very close friend of mine, but I have no influence at all over him, though I hold him in high regard and look upon him as a man of fine character. I shall be grateful if you will make this position clear.

BEAVERBROOK
Cherkley, Leatherhead, Surrey.

Radio and Religion

I SHOULD like to express my disagreement with your editorial headed "Radio and Christianity" (SN, July 10).

If all criticism of organized religion is to be denied the national radio system, then it would seem only fair that anything pertaining to religion pro or con should be prohibited. As it is, organized religion seems to be given every facility of expression . . . Since Cardinal O'Connell of Boston attacked Professor Einstein there have been numerous instances of theologians denouncing materialism—and what can be more materialist and less spiritual than science?—and only on rare occasions was a voice heard for the defence. While I am convinced that science and religion can never be reconciled, though attempts to do so have been made by the trick of taking something that was not science and something that was not religion, I do feel that both should be given an equal hearing.

Toronto, Ont. F. A. MCMANUS

Joe for Peace

CONGRATULATIONS on the excellent summing up by Edward Crankshaw of why Stalin is currently working a "peace" offensive (SN, July 17) . . .

Toronto, Ont. R. W. KERR

Monday Holidays

YOUR recent editorial (SN, June 12) on national holidays being set for Mondays instead of being allowed to fall where they may with multitude disruptions is certainly backed by the rest of Canada. The latest Gallup Poll shows that 75 per cent of all Canadians would be pleased if the Monday rule were selected. White-collar people want it: 85 per cent.

Toronto, Ont. J. H. MORGAN

Case of the Five Ships

THE *Front Page* editorial on the Ming Sung ships (SN, July 3)—the five ships of Canadian registry, flying the Canadian ensign and carrying goods between Hong Kong and Communist China via Macao—hit the nail right on the head . . . The Government can redeem its past behavior at one stroke: by all means write them off.

Regina, Sask. JOHN HORNE

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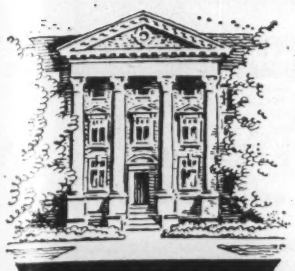

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
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CONTENTS

FEATURES

INCOMES AND POPULATIONS	B. K. Sandwell	7
A TALE OF BURIED TREASURE	Paul Duval	8
THE HIGH COST OF FRANCO	Sebastian Haffner	9
THE LAURENTIANS: GILDED PLAYGROUNDS	Frank Lowe	10
SO YOU WANT TO HIRE A PRIVATE DETECTIVE	Hal Tracey	12
NEXT BIG TROUBLE	Willson Woodside	15
BLANCHE PATCH AND SHAW	Nancy Pyper	20
MANHATTAN FASHION-GO-ROUND	Bernice Coffey	21
U.S. DOLLARS: WHY THE GAP?	Michael Young	30
NOVA SCOTIA'S SKATING OIL MAN	Frank Miller	33

DEPARTMENTS

Books	29	National Round-Up	13
Business Front	30	Ottawa View	2
Capital Comment	3	People	4
Crosswords	23	Sports	28
Films	25	U.K. & Commonwealth	18
Front Page	5	U.S. Affairs	17
Intermission	20	World Affairs	15
Letters	IFC	World of Women	21

BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: Somebody has said that woman's universe is a straight line between the Place Vendôme and Fifth Avenue; and this is probably just as true for Canadian women, whose fashion-wise curiosity prompts SN's annual report of the New York previews. Gotham's top model, **Jean Patchett,** shows just one tiny segment of this year's turning taste: the ingenious trick fastening of her suit collar. This is Jean Patchett's second appearance on SN's cover this year, and she told SN Women's Editor Bernice Coffey that she has lost count of the number of magazine covers, fashion illustrations and advertisements for which she has posed in the last three years. Photographers emphatically declare that her photogenic qualities make her well worth her $30-an-hour fee: she hasn't, they say, one bad camera angle.—*Photo, New York Dress Institute.*

Next Week: British Columbia is experiencing one of the biggest expansions ever to come to a Canadian province. Read how investors and job-seekers are taking advantage of what is happening in the big fields — aluminum, electric power and forest products . . . You probably will be looking for *your* "type" in Dr. Arthur Ham's article about scientific theory on human variety . . . The man who walks a tight-rope in the House of Commons is "Mr. Speaker," Ross Macdonald. This story will explain how he does it . . . If you're a housewife, you'll be interested in how to stretch your grocery dollar. Evelyn Caldwell, the famed "Penny Wise" of the *Vancouver Sun,* has a plan . . . Associate Editor Michael Barkway, now in Paris, reports on the political temper of France after the elections.

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OTTAWA VIEW

SAM SAYS "NO"

THE REJECTION by the U.S. Congress Public Works Committee of the program for joint development of St. Lawrence Seaway and Power project was disappointing, but not very surprising. What was perhaps more surprising was the fact that it didn't provoke an immediate Federal Government announcement that Canada would undertake the project on her own. There's a Special Projects Division of the Transport Department ready, but decision on what Canada will do has yet to be taken.

The Seaway can follow an all-Canadian route and can be undertaken without reference to the U.S., but the power project will affect the level of the St. Lawrence on the U.S. side of the line, and is, consequently, an international matter.

If Canada does decide to go ahead on her own, with New York state and Ontario sharing the hydro-electric power development, the next step will be to get the approval of the International Joint Commission for the hydro project. The prerequisite for this is the U.S. President's approval of New York's submission to the IJC, and Canadian Government approval of Ontario's submission.

One thing the final rejection by the Public Works Committee has done is nullify the amendment prohibiting New York state ownership of the power plants. That was an amendment to a bill that has now been thrown out. It presumably won't stand in the way of the next steps — if they are going to be taken.

RING OUT THE OLD . . .

WHEN the U.S. Economic Stabilizer, **Eric Johnston**, was in Ottawa early this summer one of the points he raised was the need for more formalized machinery for U.S.-Canadian defence production coordination. Rather than set up a new committee, Ottawa proposed, and Washington agreed, to revitalize the Joint Industrial Mobilization Committee which had been more or less in mothballs since last fall. The blueprints it had drawn for joint industrial mobilization became an official inter-government agreement in October.

But official inter-government agreement apparently has not been enough. The U.S. is worried about rising raw material prices, and Canada would like to have more defence orders for her manufacturing industries, and there's more coordination to be done.

It's to revitalize and set up new terms of reference for the three-year-old Committee that Defence Production Minister **C. D. Howe,** Deputy **Max Mackenzie** and their advisors met in Washington last week with Defence Mobilizer **Charles Wilson,** his assistant, **Dr. W. Y. Elliott,** Defence Production Administrator **Manly Fleischmann** and Economic Stabilizer **Eric Johnston.**

. . . BRING IN THE NEW

REVITALIZING JIMC involves expanding it, updating its membership and creating subcommittees to deal with special problems of price and production of defence materials.

Changes in the U.S. defence hierarchy were a major reason for the bogging down of the old Joint Industrial Mobilization Committee. **Stuart Symington**, who, as National Security Resources Board Chairman, was a top officer in the American defence production set-up, has since been switched to the Chairmanship of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Johnston will replace him on JIMC. Symington, incidentally, was one of the opponents, at the official level, of U.S. acceptance of Alcan's offer last year to sell 200,000 tons of much-needed aluminum to the U.S. stockpile. Wilson will head the U.S. group and Fleischmann will be a new member.

On the Canadian side, with **Howe** and Deputy Production Minister **Mackenzie** alternating probably, will be **S. D. Pierce** who heads the Defence Production Department's office in Washington, and Defence Production Coordinator **Crawford Gordon.**

The revitalized JIMC won't be an executive body, but with its membership better adjusted to the present defence production structure in the two countries, and its subcommittees set up to deal with special problems, it should iron out many of the irritating wrinkles that have developed.

FARM BLOC

IT'S INTERESTING to speculate on what might have happened last summer during the railway strike if the Farm Bloc, now proposed by the Farmers' Unions in the prairie provinces, had been operating then. The CCL and TLC put Parliament under pretty heavy pressure and got most of what they wanted; the resulting freight rate increases were particularly hard on the farmers—just as the farmers and their organizations predicted they would be. A Farm Bloc would have made it much more difficult—perhaps impossible — for the Government to adopt as conciliatory an attitude toward the rail unions as it did.

In a good many other cases the interests of such a Farm Bloc and the labor unions would be opposed. Rising wages in manufacturing industries, while by no means entirely responsible for higher prices of finished articles, are at least a contributing factor. One of the sore points with farm organizations is the spread between the prices of finished articles which the farmer has to buy and the prices of the primary products he sells.

CAPITAL COMMENT

A Broadcast About the Senate

by Wilfrid Eggleston

THE broadcast about the Senate which has been given so much publicity by the Senators themselves was delivered in the week of November 26, 1950, and was written for private broadcasters by Frances Oakes Baldwin, a freelance journalist of Ottawa. The text of it is readily available, and it might be a public service if some newspaper or magazine carried it in full, so that the public would know what all the excitement was about. Several senators complained bitterly about it, as "being very untrue and misleading" (Senator Farquhar) or as "stuff like that, in which there is no truth" (Senator Golding).

Ideas for Senate Reform

The text runs to about 1500 words, and takes the form of a commentary. It opens with a historical survey of opinions about the Senate, beginning with Goldwin Smith, going on with Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir James Loughhead, and Sir Richard Cartwright. Then there is a discussion of its powers and activities at different times, when the Senate majority corresponds with the Commons' majority and when they are on opposite sides. Senate reform is mentioned as a historic cry. The small attendance of the Senate is remarked upon and the question raised why it doesn't or can't do more business. The aged and infirm get notice, but so does a list of able, keen, crusading Senators. Suggestions for new ways of appointing senators are listed. The fact that some Canadians would reform the Senate by abolishing it is noted.

However, the sentence in it which drew the fire of a few members of the Red Chamber, beginning with Senator Haig, was this: "There is absenteeism in the House of Commons, but most of the MP's should get gold stars for attendance compared to the Senators. Twelve Senators in attendance—out of ninety-six—is a crowd."

The cure for this sort of thing, two or three Senators have since said, is to have the Government take over the private stations, or to have the CBC take complete control over the programs of private stations.

Check Daily Attendance

I would have thought the remedy might be a simpler one, with less flavor of authoritarianism. I have no exact statistics on Senate attendance, but I believe a daily sheet is kept. Why not publish the figures, and the long term averages?

One other statement made in the commentary which may not have been accurate was to the effect that the Senate costs Canadians "several million dollars a session." I would like to see figures on that, too. One hundred and two Senators at $6,000 a year, plus the costs of building the Senate portion of the Parliament Buildings, duly amortized, the upkeep, the housekeeping, the staff, the stationery, etc., may come to "several millions". I suspect the estimate is too high. But again the answer would be the facts, not the taking over of broadcasting stations.

"Bribery Fund"

I see from the broadcast that *The Week*, which was edited by Goldwin Smith, said of the Senate of Sir John A. Macdonald:

"The Senate of Sir John Macdonald is nothing but a political infirmary and a bribery fund, nor is it possible to conceive any case in which a body so destitute of moral weight could render any real service to the nation."

This seems to be more offensive by far than anything Frances Oakes Baldwin offered as her own commentary on the Senate that I am surprised Sir John A. Macdonald did not propose that the Government take over Goldwin Smith's *The Week* forthwith.

The Senate has been discussed and attacked, as well as defended, in the press of Canada for 80 years. Yet no one has suggested that private newspapers be controlled by a Canadian Press Corporation, under a Board of Governors appointed by Order-in-Council.

Ever-Present Hazard

The Senate incident throws on the difference between a free press and a "public corporation" radio. Every credit should be given to A. D. Dunton, to Dan MacArthur and others for their efforts to keep the CBC out of party politics. But when you have certain Senators calling for sweeping measures as an answer to criticism, you see the ever-present hazard.

What is likely to be the reaction of a private station owner, getting his licence from the CBC, a public corporation, to such Senatorial attack? Is he not likely to be more careful, more timid, in future? There are laws and conventions which protect Canadians against licence in the press, and these should suffice for material which is broadcast over the radio as well. What has been made outstandingly clear is the gulf between the freedom of the press in Canada and the freedom of the radio publisher.

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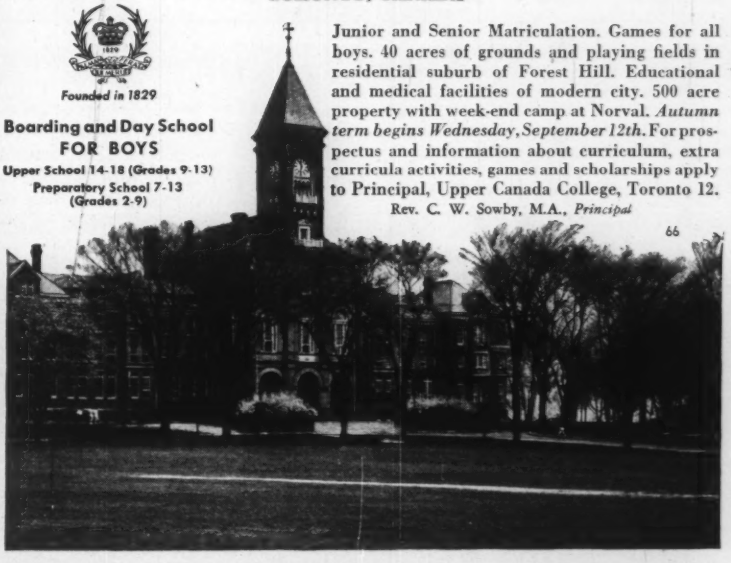

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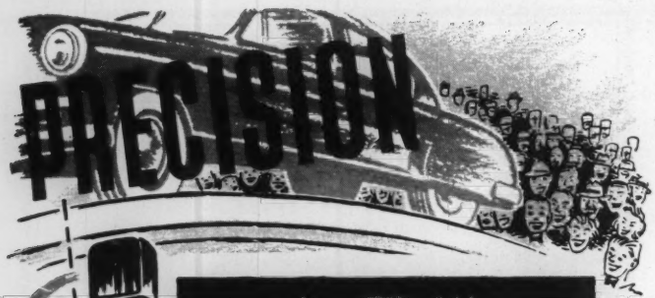

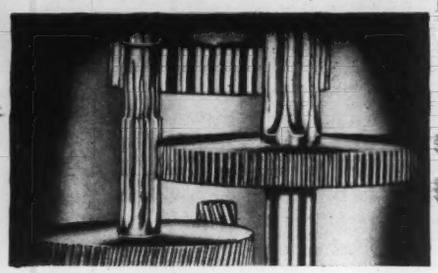

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PEOPLE

CANADIANS IN MIDSUMMER

NEW COMMANDER of the 1st Canadian Infantry Battalion of Europe-bound 27th Brigade is **Major J. E. L. Castonguay** of Montreal, now promoted to a Lieutenant - Colonelcy. He succeeds Lieut.-Col. John Keefer Mahoney, VC, of Vancouver.

—CP
Lieut.-Col. Castonguay

The 27th are also to be briefed, before embarkation, on the importance of good behavior. **Lionel Shapiro,** Montreal-raised author and foreign correspondent, will give the talks. This is in line with the idea that our troops are actually ambassadors-of-democracy, and the way they act on foreign soil is important.

■ A 100-year family link was broken recently when **Mrs. J. J. Wallis** retired as postmistress of Smith's Cove, NS. The first postmaster was Mrs. Wallis's grandfather, who acted as courier, carrying letters to the village from Digby. Then he was succeeded by his son-in-law at the post office and in 1931 he was succeeded by his daughter, Mrs. J. J. Willis.

■ Last month a Province-wide survey got under way in Saskatchewan to uncover the history of early Indian residents. This is the first survey of its kind in the prairie provinces. Archeologist-in-charge is **Boyd Wettlaufer** of the National Museum at Ottawa. Some preliminary excavations will be carried out this summer.

■ Now finishing are the rallies of the Clan MacLeod. Climax is the three-day NS Gaelic Mod (Aug. 9-11) marking the 100th birthday of the sailing of a group of MacLeods for New Zealand from St. Ann's, Cape Breton. The clan's chieftain came from Scotland for the rallies in Toronto, Dunvegan, Ont., Charlottetown and St. Ann's. She's **Mrs. Flora MacLeod,** Isle of Skye, the 30th chief of the clan and the first woman to head the family. Last month Chief Flora met 200 of the Clan in Toronto, to the skirl of Pipe-Major John Fraser's pipes. A Fraser at a MacLeod rally!

■ The Canadian Amateur Hockey Association's 1951 scholarships have been announced but they have nothing to do with sports. They're "arts" scholarships. Top award of $2,000 for advanced study in painting in Paris went to **Patrick A. Landsley** of Winnipeg, a veteran of the Canadian navy, aged 24. Second prize was split between drama student **Paul Hébert** of Thetford Mines, Que., and a graduate of Laval University, who has acted with **Les Compagnons de St. Laurent** (he is studying at Old Vic Theatre School in London, England), and music composer **Clermont Pépin** of St. Georges, Que., who is at present studying in Paris and who has financed his education at the Montreal Conservatory and the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto on various scholarships.

■ It's the 25th anniversary for the Regina Little Theatre this Fall and President **Reid Dredger** announces a lively membership campaign.

—CP

GARDEN PARTY *at Buckingham Palace: The 50 Weston-tour Canadian girls met the Queen, chatting with Dr. Muriel Roscoe of McGill. From l. in background, Maritimers Elizabeth Montgomery, Joanne McAdam, Helen Thomas, Jean Ross, Henrietta MacDonald, Kathleen Coffin, rt. of Queen.*

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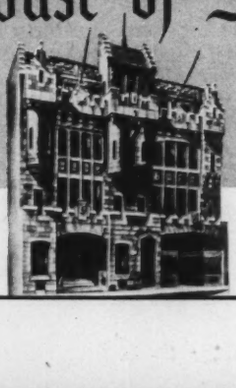


MEN WHO THINK OF TOMORROW PRACTICE MODERATION TODAY

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 44 August 7, 1951

World Crimes Code

THE code of crimes "against the peace and security of mankind" which will be submitted to the next General Assembly of the United Nations seems likely to have a rather rough ride. Its drafters have overlooked one basic principle of code drafting, namely that it is useless to assume the authority to declare something to be a crime, unless you have the means of enforcing that authority by punishing, or if possible preventing, the commission of it.

The code actually assumes the existence of a supra-national authority, which can override the dictates of any national authority; for crimes are to be punished by the supra-national authority even though the acts were ordered by the competent national authority. It is doubtless desirable that there should be such a supra-national authority, but we doubt very greatly that there is one, or that anything like a majority of the human race are ready to accept one.

After all, the very basis of the United Nations' constitutional structure contains a fairly explicit reservation of the supremacy of the national authority.

Provincial Capital "Beauty"

A COLUMNIST in the Ottawa *Citizen* has looked over the ten provincial capitals Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip are to visit and has come up with the challenging observation that of them all Regina has done the best job in providing an impressive setting for Provincial Parliament Buildings.

The setting at Regina is an example of man's triumph over nature, of an artificial island-studded lake and man-planted woodlands replacing a treeless plain and a dismal slough. But while we agree with the Ottawa columnist that Regina has done the best job of all ten provinces in creating a setting worthy of Provincial Government Buildings, we would like to go further and look at the buildings themselves.

We would nominate Ontario's Legislative Buildings as the worst example of Government architecture in Canada and recall Province House in Halifax as the most satisfying, with perhaps one of the least impressive settings. Manitoba's lofty dome atop the white limestone buildings is impressive. Its cost was widely advertised, and we remember Justice Minister Garson as late as 1939 remarking that the buildings had cost $9 million, that Manitoba had paid off $9 million and still owed $9 million.

It is unfortunate that modern tax write-offs which operate on private buildings and make it an expensive luxury to maintain antiquated structures do not apply to Government offices, or we might get rid of some of our uglier public buildings. Unfortunately the new cannot be counted on to be better than the old. It is not many years since Ontario added the big east block. Referring to this structure Professor Eric Arthur made the devastating comment: "Future generations will wonder that such things could be."

The Farmers' Bloc

THERE has always been a tendency among the farmers of the prairie provinces to think that the political system of Canada could be worked in the same manner as the political system of the United States. That is not hard to understand, seeing that a great many of the prairie farmers came into Canada after a considerable experience in the adjacent States, where they had been members of a community with a high degree of political consciousness and a conviction that politics could and should be used for economic advancement. Most of the Canadian political movements which have originated in the prairies have had a strong American tinge to them, in the sense of

PASSING SHOW

THAT there are some "ideological shortcomings" in the music of his new opera is admitted by Ukrainian composer Konstantin Dankevitch. Watch out for those reactionary minor thirds, Konstantin.

Canada is being asked for more troops for Europe, thus disposing of the illusion that a NATO force consists of natives.

British aviator reports that it was "a beautiful day at the North Pole" when he was over it. That's judging from very small samples; a day at the North Pole consists of six months.

And next, we suppose, will be the great Tito-Franco alliance.

Canada's egg shortage suggests that our hens may have gone on the 40-hour week.

In the Maritimes there is also a shortage of ice, but it seems hardly possible that Jack Frost can have reduced his hours, at any rate in winter.

Mr. Acheson's must be the most postponed funeral on record.

Even an interest rate has to be high enough to be interesting.

Iran is sort of taking the glow out of "Anglo."

"Are there too many people?" inquires a UNESCO pamphlet, but we haven't heard of anybody committing suicide as a result of reading it.

Nothing on the front pages these days except negotiations, assassinations and peregrinations.

Strange that people who can't be trusted to pay their union dues will go on strike to be compelled to pay them by check-off.

We have been reading some of the directives of the American Office of Price Stabilization, and we conclude that its proper name is not OPS but OOPS!

Lucy says the proposal to choose Miss Canada on the basis of brains hasn't a leg to stand on.

OLYMPUS - PLAYGROUND OF THE GODS

seeking to achieve their results by American methods.

The new Farmers' Unions of which Mr. J. L. Phelps is the inspirational source, and which are certainly going from strength to strength, are of the same pattern. Their latest demand is that the members of Parliament who are sent to Ottawa from the prairie rural constituencies should constitute themselves into a "farm bloc" and stand together, in defiance of their various party whips, whenever anything that affects the interests of Western agriculture comes up. This is a policy which can be and is followed with success in the United States, for the simple reason that voting against one's party cannot, in the American constitutional system, have the effect of compelling that party to resign office or to ask for a dissolution of the legislative body. The American system pays a very heavy price for this freedom of the representative to vote as he likes (or as his constituents like) without provoking an election or in any way upsetting the orderly progress of events. But American opinion, which is not much concerned about the necessity of government being a single, consistent and continuous operation, accepts this price and thinks that the closer relationship between the representative and his constituency, and the consequent looser tie between him and his national party, are benefits sufficiently important to outweigh it. The leaning to this view is one of the sharpest differences between the prairie provinces and the rest of Canada.

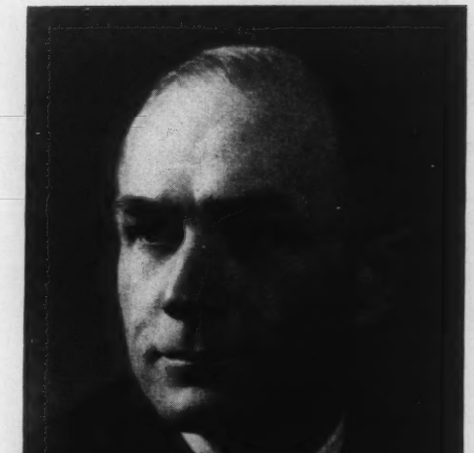
But in the British system as practised in Canada the "bloc" method of operation is impracticable. It leads inevitably to the complete detachment of the bloc from the national parties with which its members start in by being affiliated; and you get a Progressive party, which often claims not to be a party at all but merely a group of representatives whose constituents have largely a common special interest.

If Mr. Phelps is leading his prairie farm unionists anywhere, that is where they will wind up. With the Conservatives showing some signs of revived energy and popularity, and the Liberals liable to suffer increasingly from the ills resultant from a long term of office, we may easily get a repetition of the situation of the '20s, with a Western bloc or party or whatever you like to call it enjoying a brief period of great power, to be followed by ultimate disappearance. With the CCF becoming more and more a predominantly Labor party, this Western party would probably make its gains chiefly at CCF and Social Credit expense.

Damming the St. Lawrence

CANADIANS may be pardoned if they get a little irritated now and again by the difficulties which always arise in connection with any effort to achieve something which requires the cooperation of the United States Congress. The irritation last week over the refusal of a committee of the House of Representatives to endorse a joint development of the St. Lawrence waterway-and-power scheme was thoroughly understandable. The annoying thing is that if it were the United States which (officially) wanted the project and Canada that was (officially) holding it up, we know precisely what sort of an outcry there would be, and what sort of pressures would be applied to induce Canada to change her mind.

The only pressure that Canada could apply in the reverse circumstances which actually exist is the pressure of threatening to go it alone; and that is precisely the direction which the public irritation in this country took. Irritation is not, however, a very lasting state of mind, and there



—CP

BUILDER *of Western Farm Bloc—J. L. Phelps.*

are other considerations about an all-Canadian waterway which will have to be examined very carefully. The chief of these is timeliness.

We are at a moment in the world's history when the order of priorities for great undertakings should be governed strictly by the military considerations involved. If the military advisers of ourselves and our associates in the defence against Communism feel that this is a suitable moment for beginning a work which will absorb a very large amount of manpower and materials and will not deliver much in the way of results for several years, then this is a suitable time to go ahead—or at least to act as if we were going ahead without waiting for cooperation from the other side of the border. But it is the military who should call the tune.

Canadian irritation is not lessened by the fact that from all accounts military considerations had very little to do with the attitude of the Washington committee. The opposition at this stage seems to proceed almost entirely from the railroads, and the idea of a great international undertaking, which ought to be a matter of top-level government policy in both capitals, being interfered with by the special interests of a few railroads in one country is not pleasing.

The United States Administration, it may be recalled, has been officially pressing for the advancement of this joint project for many years, but is itself paralyzed by the American constitutional system.

Quebec's Renaissance

THOSE English-speaking Canadians who have the curiosity to examine the report on French-Canadian Letters for 1951, by W. E. Collin, which appears in the current *University of Toronto Quarterly*, can hardly fail to experience some astonishment. There has been some dim consciousness in our part of the country of something stirring in the ancient Province of Quebec, as it were the sound of a going in the tops of the mulberry trees; but few of us have realized the power and speed of that new wind. The checklist of titles alone of the new French-Canadian books of the year occupies six full pages of the review; but it is the thirty pages of Professor Collin's criticism, the long list of books which he deems worthy of extended and detailed analysis, and the evident intellectual vigor and originality of many of them, that must cause most readers to rub their eyes.

Canadian literature of French expression is still in the main profoundly—though not one hundred per cent—Catholic; but it is no longer the Catholicism of the parish priest and the humble flock. It has been awakened by the tremendous shock imparted to the intellectual structure of Old France by the Occupation. It has responded amazingly to the new philosophical currents released by that shock.

Professor Collin opens his review with a reference to the novelty, in French-Canadian letters, of last year's "impact of new thought, existentialism in particular, on orthodox thought"; and in Robert Elie's "La Fin des Songes" he finds that "for the first time in French-Canadian imaginative literature we are brought into a purely existential atmosphere; the atmosphere of man's essential loneliness saturated with the anguish of frustration". But plenty of the other volumes which he reviews comes close to the same quality, while others resemble that in which François Hertel, who is an ordained priest, "interprets the same atmosphere in terms of orthodox Christian experience" but in language very new to Quebec readers.

The tremendous seriousness of these new writers, their consciousness of the problems they face, their determination to avoid *la trahison des clercs* by honesty of purpose and of workmanship, are evident even in these brief reviews. Their methods, and even their tools, naturally differ. "Social satire is making remarkable progress"—O that it would do so in English-language Canada! Symbolism is everywhere; the realist trend seems to have disappeared. But this is certainly a living literature and not a colonial derivative.

In the same issue is Watson Kirkconnell's customary account of "New-Canadian Letters". The vitality of the anti-Communist Ukrainians in Canada is immense, and boils over into poetic expression because no such expression is permitted in the motherland.

The Press and the Radio

THE Massey Commission Report has provoked a lot of discussion about the character and extent of the analogy between radio and the printed word, with the radio people largely contending that their medium has all the qualities of the printed periodical and should be entitled to all its rights, privileges and responsibilities. There are certain hiatuses in this claim which need critical examination. One of them is that the periodical in the vast majority of cases gets a cash payment from the individual who is going to read it, which constitutes a pretty substantial proof that he feels that it is rendering him a service of value. (There are a few free-distribution periodicals which get their whole revenue from the advertisers, but they are not important, and nobody, we think, would make any large claims for freedom of the press if there were no periodicals except those which are distributed without charge.) No radio station receives any payment from anybody who listens to its broadcasts. In Canada there is a licence fee for listening, but it is not a payment for the services of any special station; it is a payment for the privilege of listening, and if he does not pay it the Canadian theoretically cannot listen to anything.

There is another and very important difference between the radio station and the printed periodical, in relation to the advertising content of their

output. The advertising content of the periodical occupies space, and is paid for by space measurement. The advertising content of the radio occupies time, and is paid for by time measurement. This has a most important consequence. The reader of the printed periodical does not have to look at the advertisements unless he wants to, and consequently they cannot annoy him by forcing themselves upon his attention. They must engage his attention by their intrinsic quality of interest — a circumstance which has led to the raising of periodical advertising to a very high artistic level.

In radio the advertising is inextricably interwoven in the program, and forces itself upon the listener whether he likes it or not. (The argument that he can turn the dial is not very impressive; the chances are that at the moment when he turns it he will merely find another advertisement on the next station.) It is true that some of this advertising is entertaining enough; but much of it is exceedingly poor, and depends mainly on the syrupy voice of the "commercial" to produce any effect at all — and the listener who doesn't like syrupy voices just has to endure it or shut off the radio. If the radio station could make a business transaction with the listener, in which he gave evidence of his interest by paying a cash sum for a year's broadcasts, we should have much better broadcasting, and the radio stations would be able to show evidence of a real "value in exchange," a saleable value, in their products. That is impossible, unfortunately for the radio stations and unfortunately for everybody.

New Income Tax Book

THE 17th edition of the Canadian Income Tax Act, as edited by CCH Canadian Ltd. (Toronto, $2.50), has come to our hand, and fills us with an intense and passionate interest such as no other law book has ever been able to produce. That interest is due to the perennial hope of finding something in the new enactments, or in the interpretation of the old ones, which will relieve us of some of our obligations to Mr. Abbott. We never do find anything, but hope springs eternal.

If we were a member of a trade union we should turn at once to section 11, subsection 10, and learn that we are entitled to deduct from taxable income any annual dues paid for maintaining our membership in a trade union as defined in the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act or in certain provincial statutes, and we should feel for the moment very happy. But if we read over to the opposite page our joy would become more confined; for we read that such annual dues are not deductible to the extent that they are levied "for any purpose not directly related to the ordinary operating expenses of the association or trade union." That is rather grim. A good deal of the income collected in dues by trade unions is for the purpose of financing strikes. Is the financing of strikes an "ordinary operating expense" of a union? The dues are also not deductible to the extent that they go into a fund for annuities, insurance or similar benefits, or a superannuation fund. This is entirely proper and we have no comment to make about it; but we suspect that a lot of union men and women are going to be very much annoyed when they find out how little of their dues is really entitled to exemption.

The Act was pretty heavily overhauled this spring, and we are rather surprised that the parliamentarians forgot to do anything about the over-65 $500 exemption to take it away from the people over 70 who will get $480 cash per annum in 1952. No doubt this little error will be corrected at the autumn session.

Incomes and Populations

by B. K. Sandwell

THE release of a United Nations statistic which places the per capita national income of the United States at $1,440 and that of Canada at $900 has had the deplorable effect of making Canadians more concerned about the fact that they get less than two-thirds of what the American gets, than about the fact that they get eighteen times as much per individual as the inhabitants of Asia. The latter is really the important thing, in a world which has suddenly become conscious of the fact that some nations own a great deal more productive territory, more natural resources, per capita than other nations — a world in which there is a Share-the-wealth movement among nations as well as among individuals.

—Nakash

B. K. SANDWELL

The great excess of the United States figure over the Canadian figure, an excess of 60 per cent, ought not really to concern us much. It is due to the fattening of the American average by the presence of a much greater proportion of old fortunes, of vast size, than can be found in Canada, where fortunes are mostly of very modern origin. The Molsons of Montreal are almost the only rich and powerful Canadian family of today who can trace their descent back to an ancestor who became rich and powerful in Canada before 1800, and there are not many who were rich and powerful before 1875, the halfway point between 1800 and the present time, and are still rich and powerful. The United States, on the other hand, is full of ancestral wealth, for the accumulation of great fortunes began before the Civil War, and was enormously stimulated by that unfortunate episode.

Multitude of Rich

I have not the statistics before me, but I doubt very greatly whether the mass of the American people, whose incomes are the result mainly of their current exertions, are more than ten to fifteen per cent better off than their corresponding Canadian equivalents; but the number of people whose incomes are much larger because of capital possessions is far higher in proportion in the United States than in Canada. These do not actually enjoy as much superiority of spendable income as the statistics would indicate, for they pay a great deal more in income tax than the people without investment income. That is one reason why it is unfair to compare the dollar value of the American war effort with that of Canada; the United States has a vastly greater taxable income to levy upon, because of its huge accumulations of capital.

There is a widely held opinion among Canadians and Americans that the high incomes which they enjoy in proportion to their European and Asiatic friends are due to the excellence of their political institutions, the intellectual capacities of their people, the operations of the private enterprise system (this is not admitted by the CCF), the possession of the Christian faith, or the educational system. We should of course, have a good deal less income in the UN statistical sense if we allowed our cows to wander at will through the countryside and the city streets without ever killing them for economic uses, as do the Hindus, or if we educated our youth almost entirely by making them memorize the classics, with a view to producing a retentive memory and a hostility to enterprise and change, as did the Chinese until very recently. Nevertheless the sad fact remains that these things are very minor and unimportant among the causes for the poverty of the Asiatic peoples, and that the great determining cause is the fact that there are about twenty times as many of them per unit of natural resources (especially of the food-producing type) in their country as there are of Canadians and even of Americans.

No Birth Control for Poor

The Indians and the Chinese would no doubt be richer per capita if they could reduce their populations. (That statement is of course an admission that their poverty is in the main due to their excessive numbers.) But it is extraordinarily difficult to reduce (except by warfare) the population of an already over-populated country. The poorer people are, the less disposed they are to practise the restraints and mechanical operations necessary for keeping down the birthrate. We of the richer countries have no difficulty at all in practising these restraints and operations, but there is no record of a really poor country ever doing so. Prime Minister Nehru has expressed the opinion that that is the proper way for India to deal with its nutrition problem; but he can scarcely be very optimistic about the prospect.

The population of India has been increasing in recent years at the rate of five million a year. This is not because of any increase in the birth rate, but because of improvements in the arts of sanitation and food production, diminishing the death rate. But as fast as food production increases, population increases with it. The people, the vast majority of whom are already at the verge of starvation, are far too poor to practise birth control in any form by voluntary choice, and India has not yet reached the stage where it can be made compulsory. The Indians are not producing more children per parent, but more of those whom they do produce stay alive; and the infantile death rate is still so high that they would have to reduce their birth rate by an utterly impossible proportion in order to effect any change in the rate of growth.

How Would This Do?

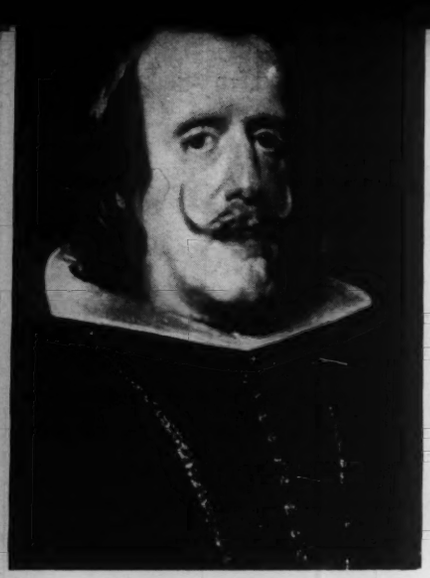
"A group of American dentists are requesting a theme song for their annual picnic."—Hamilton *Spectator*.

FAINTLY *we list to the patient scream.*
Our drills are aseptic, our forceps gleam;
Soon as the patient's eyes grow dim
We'll leap to the job with zest and vim.
Pull, brothers, pull, the time runs fast—
He makes no sound, for he's thoroughly gassed.

We work with speed lest the patient wake:
Our feet are tired and our muscles ache;
But when his last tooth's on the tray
We'll rest our arms and demand our pay.
Pull, brothers, pull, the patient's blue—
He's near exhaustion; the gas is, too.

Though among our patients a few there be
Who cannot pay for their dentistry,
The present incumbent's okay, for lo!
We've 'phoned the bank, and he has the dough.
Rise, patient, rise, and swab your cheeks;
Your plates will be done in a couple of weeks.

J.E.P.



PORTRAIT *by Velasquez from hoard stolen and hidden by Adolph Hitler.*

A TALE OF BURIED TREASURE

Hidden in a Salt Mine During World War II, Now Brought to North America, A Priceless Art Collection Records Four Centuries of Beauty

by Paul Duval

LUMINOUS *Rembrandt is reminder of Dutch painter's sunnier period.*

CANADA is currently enjoying a visit from the greatest art collection ever to come to the New World: the Habsburg "Treasures." It is unlikely that Canadians will ever again see so many masterpieces of painting and craft as are to be viewed in the celebrated collection from the *Kunsthistorisches* Museum in Vienna.

Though the current Toronto Art Gallery exhibition represents but part of the Habsburg riches, it is still by far the most astonishing private collection ever amassed. Nominally valued at more than $80 million, it is immeasurable in terms of Western art and tradition. Here, the development of sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth-century European painting can be studied as virtually nowhere else. The exhibits by the supreme masters—Titian, Tintoretto, Durer, Rubens, Van Dyck and Velasquez—are classics.

For more than three centuries, the House of Habsburg controlled vast areas of Europe. Held together by tough politics, a powerful church alliance and good taste, the Habsburgs at one time reached from the Mediterranean to the Zuider Zee, and from the Atlantic to the age-long bulwark against the Mongols, Vienna. In the exercise of their royal right to treasure, they exhibited the most scrupulous connoisseurship on a grand scale the world has ever seen. For four centuries they hoarded paintings, sculpture, jewels and tapestries.

ORNATE *gold saltcellar by Italian Benvenuto Cellini is in exhibit.*

"FOUR CONTINENTS" (l.) *is allegory on political peace by Peter Paul diplomat often sent on commissions.*

VERSATILITY *of Rubens reached into the religious realms of arts.*

The High Cost of FRANCO

by Sebastian Haffner

London.

THE AMERICAN decision to seek air and naval bases in Spain in return for military and economic aid is not an isolated act. It is part of a large-scale diplomatic offensive with the aim of completing America's security system in Europe and the Pacific.

It coincides with moves to get German rearmament from the shelf, extend the North Atlantic Treaty to Greece and Turkey, convert Japan into an ally, and conclude new alliances with Australia and New Zealand.

The intention behind these combined moves is to stop all remaining holes in Europe and the Pacific and create solid and impenetrable strategic "positions of strength" both to the West and to the East of the Russian bloc.

Seen in this context, the American approach to General Franco looks logical enough. Moreover, it is easy to make a strong strategic case, and not impossible to make a political case for it. Strategically, Spain forms an obvious baseline and, if the worst should happen, an almost indispensable line of retreat — for the Allied land forces in France and Western Germany, as well as a most valuable Mediterranean naval base, and the only possible connecting link between the American chains of airfields in France and Morocco.

Politically, it can be argued that, the policy of ostracism and boycott having clearly failed to make any impression on General Franco's dictatorial regime, the leverage of economic and military aid may prove more effective in "liberalizing" Spain. To the purist argument that the Western and democratic cause must not be debased by any alliance with dictators, there is a simple comeback: if Marshall Tito qualifies as an ally, why not General Franco?

SHE'S VERY ATTRACTIVE, SAMUEL, BUT WE JUST CAN'T STAND HER OLD MAN!
SPANISH MILITARY BASES
FRANCO
U.S. ARMS AID
ATLANTIC PACT FAMINY PACT
Yardley

—Yardley in the Baltimore Sun

OBJECTIONS TO A SUMMER ROMANCE

—Wheeler

THE DICTATOR *who has roused so much antipathy, Franco* (right), *talks with another who has managed more quietly and for twice as long, Salazar of Portugal. Spanish For. Minister Artajo* (c.).

In spite of all this, the American decision to go ahead and seek what is to all intents and purposes a bilateral alliance with Franco Spain is a dangerous one, and the price of that alliance may prove exorbitantly high. What sets it apart from all the other new American moves is this: it is the first and only alliance which America will enter entirely alone, and without the agreement —indeed, against the strong urgings—of her other European allies.

This will inevitably put a strain on the Atlantic system, and introduce internal frictions and jealousies into the American-led team of allies, which will not be easy to handle. Nothing and nobody can, of course, prevent America from concluding what alliances she likes. But neither can anything or anybody, force France, Britain, Belgium or Norway, to set aside their settled dislike and distrust of General Franco, and American diplomacy will be hard put to it to prevent open friction and hostility in so ill-assorted a team of Allies.

THINGS are not helped by the somewhat impatient manner in which America has decided to go ahead on her own, regardless of the unresolved disagreement with her older friends. This is in striking contrast with previous American procedure. In the matter of German and Japanese rearmament, for example, America has proceeded with great patience and tact to persuade France and Australia, and has been ready to trade time for unity and goodwill.

And yet the reasons for acting with speed were stronger in the case of Germany and Japan, which are absolutely essential for the defence of Europe and the Pacific respectively, than they are in the case of Spain, which, when everything is said, remains only an important strategic convenience, not an absolute necessity.

It is possible that the Americans themselves have been getting somewhat exasperated at the element of unreasoning emotionalism in the attitude of the European Left towards General Franco. But exasperation is not a good counsellor. Whatever the unreason and sentimentalism in singling out for a special taboo General Franco's regime from among the many undemocratic governments in the world, and whatever the strategic reasons for revising that attitude, it remains a fact that for five years Britain, France and other West European democracies, always with American acquiescence and sometimes with American encouragement and participation have been on record as condemning the Franco Government and calling for its replacement by a democratic regime. In fact, there has been something not unlike a cold war between Franco and the West Europeans.

If America now concludes an alliance with Franco, it means that before the whole world he will seem to have triumphed in that cold war, and that Britain and Franco will be put in a position of public discomfiture and humiliation. They cannot reasonably be expected to take kindly to this, even though they may be unable to do anything about it. The American-Spanish arrangement will not, in present circumstances, destroy the North Atlantic Treaty. It will, however, in an intangible way, change its character. It is a high price to pay for being in a hurry.—*OFNS.*

MEANWHILE, INSIDE SPAIN

IN ALL THE TALK of what everyone else thinks of Franco, there has been little word of what the Spanish people are thinking these days. An *Observer* correspondent who toured the country in recent months writes that there has been a feeling of excitement, of indefinable expectancy, in Spain ever since the strikes in Barcelona, the Basque country, Madrid and several other centres.

That is not to say that Spaniards expect Franco to be overthrown tomorrow. They do not, and most of them would not wish it. They want him to go, but with their memories of the civil war still vivid, they want him to go quietly. Nevertheless, there exists today a widespread feeling that something may happen, and should happen,

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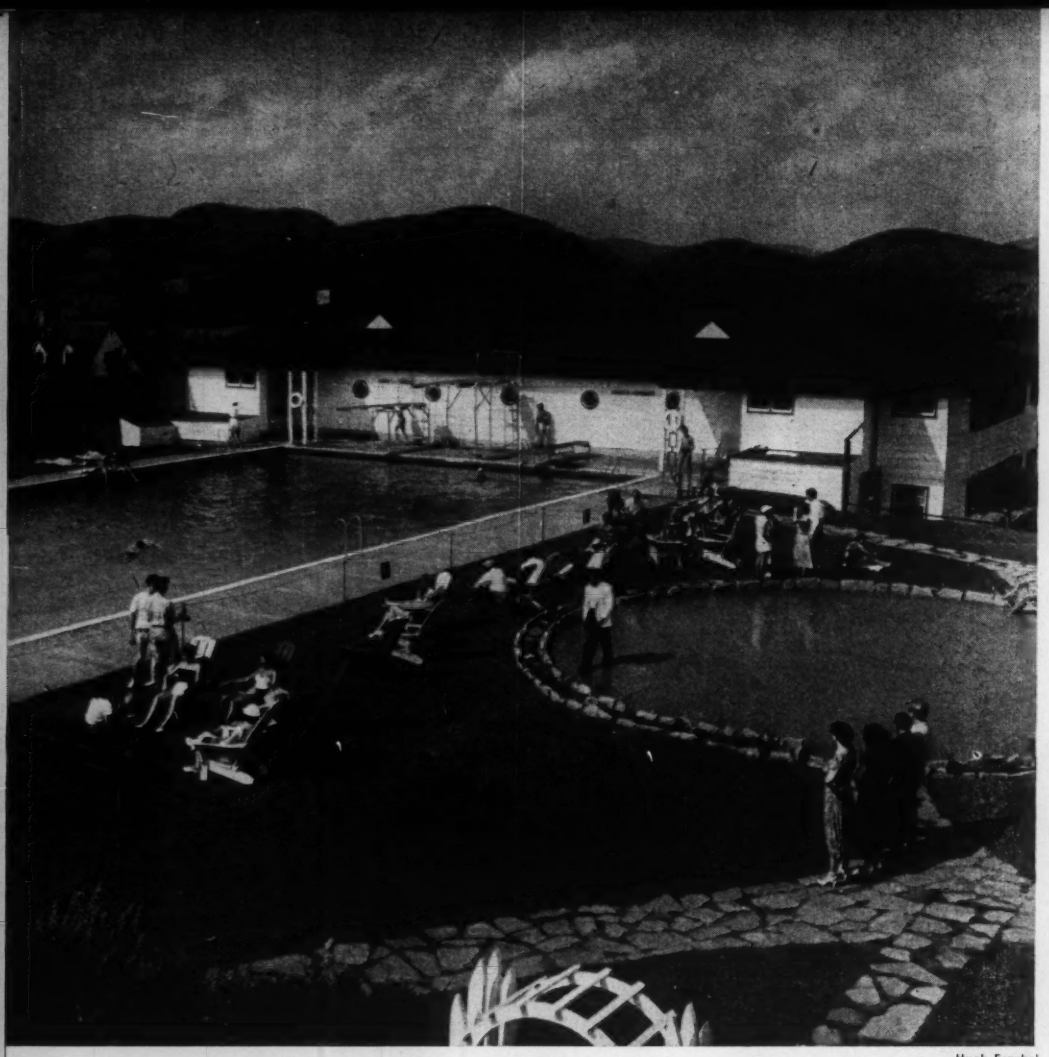


—Hugh Frankel

STE. ADELE LODGE *just on the edge of the town of Ste. Adèle offers luxurious swimming pool, relaxed atmosphere of congeniality.*

—Hugh Frankel

—International Publishing Co.

HORSEPOWER *journey in the Laurentians takes visitors through the oldest range in the world.*

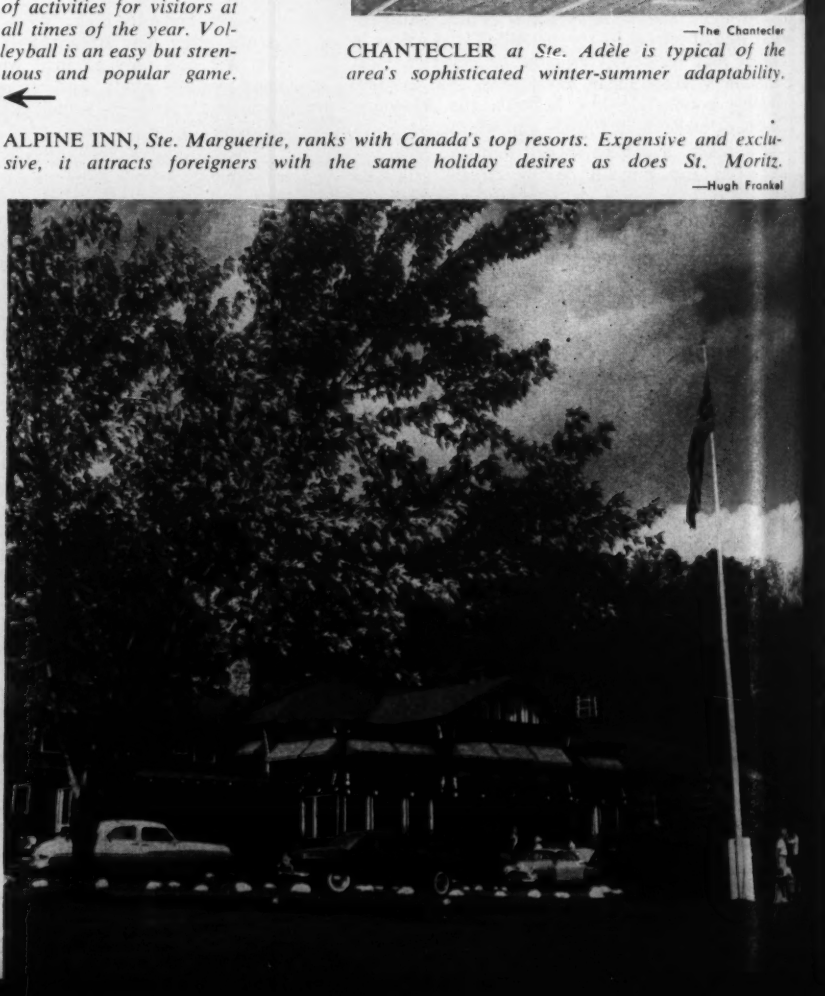
—The Chantecler

CHANTECLER *at Ste. Adèle is typical of the area's sophisticated winter-summer adaptability.*

CHALET COCHAND, *like most Laurentian resorts, offers full program of activities for visitors at all times of the year. Volleyball is an easy but strenuous and popular game.*

ALPINE INN, *Ste. Marguerite, ranks with Canada's top resorts. Expensive and exclusive, it attracts foreigners with the same holiday desires as does St. Moritz.*

—Hugh Frankel



A resort business that didn't exist thirty years ago has grown into one of Quebec's best industries —thanks to the vision and resource of local government

THE LAURENTIANS: GILDED PLAYGROUNDS

by Frank Lowe

TAKE A strip of territory about 100 miles deep and 35 miles wide, sprinkle it with several hundred lakes and ponds, rear up a few hills easterners fondly refer to as mountains and you have the Laurentians—a $10 million-a-year resort industry.

There are two unique features about the Laurentians, the playground which extends north from Montreal for about 100 miles. The first is that it is one resort area which has grown with the enthusiastic financial backing of the local government. The other is that it is so new it can still dream of the great things that are going to happen in the future.

Right now one of its dreams is coming true. The area is well on its way to becoming a year-round resort. The spot which once prided itself on being the winter rendezvous of the skiers in eastern Canada is suddenly finding out there is even more money in acting as eastern Canada's sun porch.

Look at the figures. In the winters, the Laurentians can now attract a $2,500,000 business. This summer—travel agents and resort owners claim—the take will be $7,500,000.

This money, except for the driblets allowed to flow out to the operators of roadside stands, is divided up among 300 resorts, ranging from the rooming house type to the luxury resort. Actually, there are about 40 hotels in the area which qualify as "luxury" establishments.

Accommodation is as varied as the resorts. A man and wife can still get room and board for $25 a week, but they won't have much fun. The average visitor—and there will be an estimated 500,000 of them by the end of this summer—will spend from $12 to $18 a day.

NOW THAT the stultifying figures have been disposed of, it is time to take a look at how a resort business which didn't exist 30 years ago has grown into one of Quebec's most lucrative industries. The man to tell this background is Tom Wheeler, bush airline operator and genial host who in his lifetime has seen the Laurentians change from a lumberman's to a vacationer's paradise.

Tom, who now is only in his mid-50's, was cradled in a caboose at the end of the rail line leading into what was then "virgin" Laurentian territory. This was Lac Ouimet, 80 miles north of Montreal and an ideal spot for Tom's lumberman father.

It was so wild young Tom in one of his romps mistook a wolf for a friendly dog and tried to play with the animal. No harm was done.

He was the first white man, accompanied by his young brother Harry, to clamber to the top of now famous Mont Tremblant on skis. He visualized the possibilities of that spot which today is a mecca for skiers who wish to try their skill on the breath-taking "Flying Mile."

But it was to be some time before Wheeler, and a small band of pioneer resort owners, were to see this land of theirs return a cash crop in the form of pleasure seekers.

BACK IN THE DAYS just after World War I, Wheeler, who had learned to fly with the U.S. Army, set up a bush flying base at Lac Ouimet. This gave him an opportunity to look over the possibilities of turning this vast region of hills, lakes and streams into a tourist resort.

At that time some Montrealers had this region sparsely settled with cabins, used in the summer for a few weeks' respite from the heat and in the winter, if they were close to the rail line, for week-end skiing jaunts.

This was not a cash crop by any means. These people brought their own food from the city and lived a self-sufficient life in their cabins.

A few farmhouses made a little money both in the summer and winter by putting up visitors. There are men and women in Montreal who are only in their late thirties today who can remember when a visit to the Laurentians cost $1 a day for room and board.

One of the earliest resorts to reach out for the tourist trade was Wheeler's Gray Rocks Inn on Lac Ouimet. This was a family affair with Tom, his brother Harry and his mother doing their utmost to please the occasional vacationer who ventured this far off the beaten track.

There is the case of the man from New York City, for instance, who considers himself a real Laurentian pioneer. Twenty-three years ago he took his bride to Gray Rocks for a honeymoon.

After the couple had left, Tom's mother, a talented amateur artist, painted the view the honeymooners had enjoyed from their window in the resort, and sent the finished watercolor to the departed guests.

That couple have been returning to the Laurentians regularly ever since.

The Laurentians' climb to prominence in the resort field started in the late 1930's. A group of resort men, plus a handful of travel agents, persuaded the Provincial Government that money would be brought into the province if the Laurentians were developed.

After long and careful deliberation, $500 was spent to build a ski trail connecting the various hills and villages. Another $15,000 was spent on advertising the merits of this fledgling vacationland in the eastern U.S.

It was probably the best spent $15,000 an advertising campaign has seen. Ever on the lookout for something novel, the tourists from the U.S. started to come by the hundreds.

The emphasis was still on the winter business. The lure of steady snow from mid-December through March, the charm of the French-Canadian villages plus the thrill of the short but heart-stoppingly steep ski hills spelt success for the venture.

There were others who, while liking the winter business, thought that a year-round income would be nicer. So the fight was on the find attractions for every month.

Here Tom Wheeler's interest in flying led the way. He looked at the lakes stretching back of the 100-mile Laurentian resort area—stretching right back to James Bay—and decided he could start a service whereby ardent fishermen could be flown to these untouched waters.

THERE WAS HUNTING in those spots, too, and such unusual attractions as goose shooting in the Hudson Bay region. Soon he had a string of cabins stretching from Lac Ouimet clear to James Bay where the wealthy U.S. sportsman could have the comforts of home while "roughing it" in the bush of Canada's grim northland.

This started the trend of making summer business a bigger money-maker than winter business. The war emphasized it.

The global conflict made travel to exotic and far-away places impossible for those in eastern Canada and eastern U.S. But near at hand was a well-bred and friendly wilderness to explore. The Government helped by driving a four-lane highway deep into the heart of this vacationland.

The rush was on.

Hotels sprang up all along Route No. 11 leading to the Laurentians. Ste. Agathe, St. Jerome, Ste. Adèle, St. Sauveur . . . all these became second homes to vacationing thousands. And then, of course, came Mount Tremblant.

This high peak, explored for ski possibilities by the Wheelers, was taken over and turned into a luxury resort by Joe Ryan who quickly became known as "Emperor Joe" as he built his fantastic kingdom.

A moody man, Joe erected a showplace for visitors. He hewed paths down the steep faces of the mountain to provide superb skiing. He spent close to $5 million. It was worth it: Mount Tremblant Lodge is a byword in vacation circles all over the North American continent.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 27

HEAD *of Pinkerton's Canadian office is H. E. Lipps, Toronto.*

CANADIANS ARE STEALING MORE

So You Want to Hire A Private Detective?

by Hal Tracey

TODAY'S private detective is likely to be a pleasant, well-dressed young man who could (and sometimes does) pass for a store employee, a bank clerk, or a stock broker. Or he might pass as one workman in a line-up in an industrial plant. He drinks little or not at all, seldom carries a gun, and works hard and conscientiously — sometimes long hours — at standard rates of pay.

His work is more likely to be prosaic than romantic and thrilling, although it can lead him into dangerous and uncomfortable situations, and patience is his biggest virtue.

Take, for instance, the work of the famed Pinkerton's National Detective Agency. Their first 100 years of operation is described in the book "The Pinkerton Story,"* and tells how they pioneered in many fields of detective work.

Only branch office of Pinkerton's in Canada is in Toronto, but from there they cover the country east of the Rockies. West of the mountains, business is handled from Seattle, Washington. Unlike its counterparts in the U.S., the Canadian office does not go in heavily for race-track services, since the demand in this country for such protection is much less.

Pinkerton's prefers to train men who have had no previous experience in the business. They are trained on the job — it takes about two years — and are given more and more responsibility as their training progresses. Advancement depends strictly on ability. The Canadian office prefers to hire Canadians.

MANAGER of the Toronto office is H. E. Lipps, who came up through the ranks. The Toronto agency recently moved to larger quarters, due to increased business, mainly of the industrial type, which accounts for about 70 per cent of their total business volume.

Pinkerton's and other agencies can perform property protection and crime prevention services that are outside the realm of police forces. They can also help to protect business in the twilight world between legality and crime.

For instance, many firms lose business because of impoliteness or inefficiency on the part of employees. Pinkerton's will make periodic checks in such instances. They will also do checks on the life and habits of employees who might turn to crime, and they will give advice on how to safeguard premises against theft.

Although Pinkerton's will handle almost any type of reputable detective work, there is a long list of things they won't do. They accept no divorce business, and will not investigate the morals of a woman, married or single, except in protecting life and property. They will not work for one client knowingly against the interests of another.

They won't guarantee success — no reputable agency will. They won't make a deal with anyone possessing stolen goods for their return, and they won't investigate the lawful activities of labor unions, or supply strike guards.

Mr. Lipps is a thorough convert to a long-standing Pinkerton method of operating — through the undercover agent. Basic technique in handling many Pinkerton cases is that of infiltration of the enemy ranks, described in "The Pinkerton Story."

This method was used by James McParland to smash the "Mollie Maguires," an Irish organization that terrorized the Pennsylvania coal-mining regions. Pinkerton operative* Francis P. Dimaio also employed it successfully against the dread Mafia, with its cloak-an-dagger atmosphere. Historical accounts and back files have more than mere historical value, too, says Manager Lipps. They can yield tips to the operative of today, methods still good after half a century and more.

Canada figures in the history of the Pinkerton's. Extradition laws in the early days were not as streamlined as now, and many criminals on the run from "the Pinks," as they were known by the underworld, took refuge in border cities such as Windsor, and larger Canadian cities.

Grisly remains of the three Pitzel children, murdered by "the modern Bluebeard" H. H. Holmes, were found in a Toronto cellar. Some of the Reno gang, who pulled off the first U.S. train robbery, hid out at the Windsor Turf Club, a notorious robbers' roost in the last century. Pinkerton operative Pat O'Neill describes a fight with the Indiana outlaws at "Rockford's saloon in Windsor." He was rescued by the Windsor police chief and a local judge after being set upon by the gang. The Molly Matches and the Garrity Gang were ready to "rub out" O'Neill, but through fear of Pinkerton vengeance, they dropped their plans.

Extradition of the Reno gang was arranged only after the Governor-General of Canada, Lord Monck, had personally interviewed the prisoners in their cells, and had obtained a confession from one of the Reno brothers that he had been in the train robbery for which he was being extradited.

Another U.S. train robber, Fred Grigware, mended his ways and became a Canadian citizen, living in the Spirit River country in Alberta as James Lawrence Fahey. On pleas from Canadians across the country, extradition proceedings against Grigware were dropped, and he remained in Canada.

Further glimpses into Pinkerton files include the role played by the agency's founder, Allan Pinkerton, during Civil War days, when he did secret service work for the Union Army.

ADAM WORTH, fabulous international criminal whose gross take in 35 years was about $4 million, was worthy of the Pinkertons. His most famous theft was that of the Gainsborough painting of the Duchess of Devonshire, which he held for 25 years.

A summing-up of the Homestead riots of 1892, during the Carnegie steel strike does much to clear the name of the Pinkertons with labor unions. It was after this unfortunate affair that the agency withdrew from the business of furnishing watchmen during labor troubles.

The infiltration method works much the same today as it did years ago. Instead of Dimaio going to prison with the Mafia to win their confidence, today it might be an undercover agent taking his place in an industrial plant as a truck driver. After he gains the confidence of his fellow workers, talking with them during lunch hour, working beside them day after day, sharing their amusements, he might find them carrying out a carefully-organized plan to steal from their employer. A truck driver, loaders, and even the foreman might be in on it, stealing a few goods from a truck and then re-

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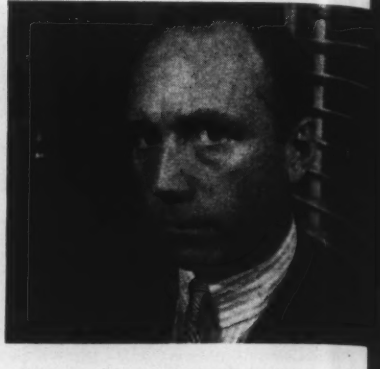
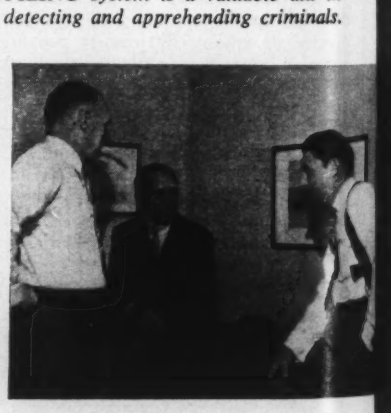


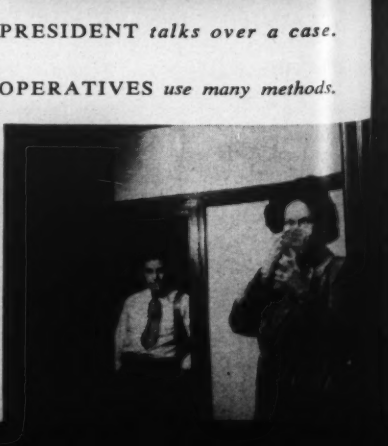
ROBERT A. PINKERTON *heads the famed international agency.*

FILING *system is a valuable aid in detecting and apprehending criminals.*



PRESIDENT *talks over a case.*

OPERATIVES *use many methods.*



*THE PINKERTON STORY—by James D. Horan and Howard Swiggett—Allen—$5.00

*Although it was with the Pinkerton agency that the term "private eye" began—their symbol is a staring eye with the motto "We Never Sleep" underneath—they do not use the term, preferring to call themselves operatives.

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Ontario:

NEW RULES FOR RENTALS

ONTARIO'S Government took its turn last week at trying to get order out of the chaos of the rent regulations which it took over when Ottawa dropped them this spring.

Based on the recommendations of a Legislature committee which had been sitting intermittently since May, it brought down some new amendments. The main changes:

Landlords and tenants who could agree on terms of a two-year lease could ignore rent ceilings. If the tenant held out, a landlord could go to the rentals board for an increase.

Old premises which had been decontrolled as they became vacant were brought back under control. "New" premises built since Jan. 1, 1947 remained outside rental ceilings.

Landlords who purchased prior to June 15 of this year and who didn't have tenants with fixed term leases could secure possession on six months' notice for themselves, sons, daughters, mothers, fathers, sons-daughters- and fathers-in-law.

In the case of an increase in taxes or structural improvements rentals officials could approve an increase.

Where a tenant let more than 3 rooms on more than 2 sub-leases the landlord could get an increase.

GO AWAY, PLEASE

PREMIER FROST has the reputation of being most polite; he is also apt to be indefinite.

Last week when news that Washington had turned down the St. Lawrence seaway reached Queen's Park, Mr. Frost was at a cabinet meeting.

He left immediately and called in the press. Then sitting on the edge of the table he gave an off-the-cuff statement. And while he retained his politeness he certainly wasn't indefinite.

He regretted that "our good neighbors" had turned down the seaway. But in "their good wisdom" they had decided not to come in with us. Now that they had made that decision, he asked, would they "please get out of the way and let us get ahead with the job?"

Saskatchewan:

PRESSURE GROUP

WHEN the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union was organized about two years ago out of the defunct United Farmers of Canada, (Saskatchewan section) Joe Phelps, the president, made it clear that one of the prime functions of the union would be to act as a pressure group on behalf of farmers.

The other day in Regina, Mr. Phelps and the union had its day.

The first real demonstration of pressure was given as delegates of the Saskatchewan union met with brother union delegates from Manitoba, Alberta and the Peace river section of BC to hammer out a brief listing the farmers' woes and demands upon the Federal Government.

The 1,120 delegates presented their brief, first to a group of 18 prairie MP's including Agriculture Minister J. G. Gardiner, Justice Minister Stuart Garson and Mines Minister George Prudham, then to a group of 10 opposition MP's representing the Conservative, CCF and Social Credit parties.

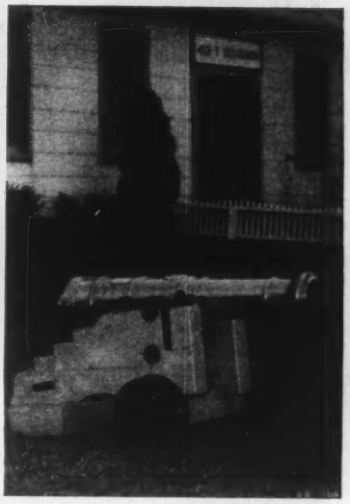
The brief asked, in its important points, for floor prices under grains, parity price for wheat sold on the Canadian market, an arbitration board to inquire into the dispute over the final payment in the Anglo-Canadian wheat contract, the return of money realized from overages, producer representation at the policy level on the wheat board and board of grain commissioners, revision of the international wheat agreement ceiling on export wheat, and price controls and price rollbacks.

Prairie MP's were urged to form a farm bloc in the Federal house but Mr. Gardiner discouraged the idea by pointing to the difference in the form of government in Canada as against the U.S., where a majority in congress was not so vital to the life of the administration.

There was talk at the convention of a farm strike. Saskatchewan president Phelps said: "I prefer negotiations to a strike any time. You may have to call a farm strike. I don't know. We must try sincerely to carry on negotiations." Nevertheless, details of how a farm strike would be conducted, were prepared and circulated among the delegates.

In the brief presented to the federal MP's, one clause drew much discussion when the brief was being prepared, but passed with only a dozen dissenters. This was a clause which warned the Federal Government not to take for granted the ready co-operation of the western farmer in the event of another war.

The convention asked the Federal Government for a reply to its brief by Sept. 1. (See *Front Page*.)



—CP

BIG NOISE: *The British captured this cannon at Bunker Hill in 1776. But that was nothing compared to the clamor over capture No. 2—the now-famous removal of the battle relic from Quebec City's Citadel to Rockcliffe Airport, Ottawa. Officers of 412 RCAF transport squadron say they took it after a party so officers of the Royal 22e Regiment, custodians of the cannon, would have to come to Rockcliffe for reciprocal hospitality.*

—CP from DND

PARA-RESCUE NURSES. *Five RCAF nursing sisters, the first women in Canada to take the air force's rugged para-rescue training course, try on jumping suits and harness at the air force's third peace time training course at Edmonton. Pilot Officer M. L. Macdonald (centre) smiles as classmate Flying Officer Anne Peden hooks up her parachute harness. Looking on are their three other classmates. Left to right: P/O J. I. Thomson, North Bay, Ont., P/O M. F. Neilly, Middleton, N.S., P/O M. L. Macdonald, Vancouver, F/O Anne Peden, Victoria, and F/O M. D. E. Beaton, North Bay, Ont. Additional courses will be held.*

New Brunswick:

THE NEW LOOK

A MARKED transformation has taken place in the pageant-filled midsummer "blessing of the fleet" which annually draws hundreds of visitors to Shippegan on the northeast tip of the Province.

While the ceremony itself has not changed since the missionaries introduced it in the early nineteenth century, the spectacle today would not be recognizable to fishermen of even five years ago.

Almost over night, the quaint, deep-sea fishing schooners have all but vanished, and their jobs are being done better by 25 modern diesel-powered draggers, or miniature trawlers. Five of these are new within the last year.

One fast-operating dragger, as Provincial Fisheries Director H. J. Robichaud points out, can do the season's work of four schooners—"and four good schooners, at that."

The average catch per dragger last year in the five-month season was 929,000 pounds.

Advent of the efficient draggers, which harvest fish by hauling large sock-shaped nets along the bottom, and keep bringing in a steady stream of catches to the processing factories ashore, has resulted in an increase in the number of quick-freezing and cold storage plants handling fish. Ten years ago there were four; today there are ten, and more are needed. The final product is largely exported to the U.S.

Two new developments this season foretell a further expansion of the dragger's usefulness off NB's coast.

A "little dragger," designed by Robichaud with the cooperation of a North Shore firm of ship builders, has had successful trial runs. This vessel, 48 feet long, is especially adapted to the needs of the north and east coasts. It requires a crew of only three or four, instead of five, and costs only two-thirds what a standard Gloucester dragger does.

In the south of NB, on the Bay of Fundy, a new "big dragger" has proved effective in its first trials too. It was designed in Boston, built at Black's Harbor, Fundy fish-canning centre, and is owned by Frank Wooster of Grand Manan.

This 70-foot craft was built from lessons learned in experiments of the last two years.

Manitoba:

REPAYMENT

MEMORIES of Winnipeg's disastrous 1950 flood and the world-wide aid received by the city were fresh in the memory of Mayor Garnet Coulter when he offered Kansas City officials assistance in fighting their recent flood.

Kansas City snapped up Winnipeg's offer of aid, requested the assistance to be in the form of flood-wise city technicians rather than material.

The following day, at the height of the Kansas inundation, City Engineer W. D. Hurst, H. L. Briggs, Assistant General Manager of the

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—CP from DND

SERVICE HOMES. *Naval men in Halifax will be moving into new homes shortly. Shown here is a view of a 1,200-apartment scheme which will accommodate about 4,000 naval personnel and their families now suffering housing hunger.*

Greater Winnipeg Water and Sanitary district, flew to Kansas City. With them went Roy H. Snyder, commissioner, Manitoba division, Red Cross Society.

On their return to Winnipeg, Hurst and Briggs reported that many of the flood-fighting and rehabilitation techniques used in the Kansas disaster became based on those which proved so effective in the Manitoba capital last year.

This week Winnipeggers figured they had returned a small portion of the aid so generously given them a year ago.

British Columbia:

HOLIDAY

SURPRISED *Vancouver Daily Province* editors opened a fat telegram envelope, found 600 words (at 11 cents each, collect) from Reporter Rowland Gould who had left on his annual vacation just five days before. Reporter Gould had filed right from Kaesong where, somehow, he had wangled his way with Allied reporters covering the truce talks.

The *Daily Province* joyfully spread Gould's story at the top of page one, and ran a little "precede" which admitted honestly that his bosses didn't know how he got there.

Gould had cut himself in on a trans-Pacific air trip for his vacation, financed his own way, somehow pushed right up to Kaesong. Reporter Gould had not resorted to a favorite "I-wasn't-there" trick among newsmen of filing stories from one place date-lined with the name of another place. Subsequent AP wirephotos showed Gould, pencil in hand, scribbling while he talked to a Chinese girl in uniform at Kaesong.

GIE US A BLAW

VICTORIA likes a bit of bagpipe music, but not too much, thanks. For weeks, three girl pipers have been blowing merrily at the docks, which snuggle right up against Victoria's Government street. Two of them advertised firms to tourists; the third, the Tourist bureau. Office workers finally tired, shut their windows to the sounds, stifled in the heat.

Then Police Chief John Blackstock "requested" the private-firm pipers to go away.

They went. Chief Blackstock, mindful of what Scots could heap on his worried head, was quick to announce in the press: "I didn't order them off the street. I just 'suggested' they leave."

The third piper can stay; she just plays at boat-arrival times—about 15 minutes at a stretch.

And the Belmont office building workers keep their windows open.

EVEN THE COWS

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S Lower Mainland reached its 41st day of drought (as at July 24) and watched the brown fields go browner. The tinder-dry forests were still closed to operations because of the fear of fire. It was the second-longest dry spell in weather-recording history.

In Vancouver, milk deliveries to the dairies were down 7,000 gallons a day as the hay turned browner and the cows detested it.

In Victoria, a prairie rainmaker gave up. His gadget didn't work.

—CP

NEW TAX COLLECTOR. *Charles Gavsie, 44, whose hometown is Sydney, N.S., becomes deputy minister of National Revenue for Taxation effective Aug. 1. He succeeds W. V. Scully, who has accepted a post with the Steel Company of Canada in Hamilton.*

WORLD AFFAIRS

THE NEXT BIG TROUBLE

In Middle East Soviets Now Promote Chaos Through Support of Fanatic Nationalists

by Willson Woodside

LIKE a flash of lightning, the murder of Abdullah has illumined the darkening scene in the Middle East. Hatreds and rivalries long kept within bounds by the statecraft of this slight and elderly ruler of the least of the Arab states have burst into the open. There have been glimpses of the long-forgotten evil figure of the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, still directing his assassins. Had it not happened that Jordan possesses in its Arab Legion the only real army in the Arab world, this small state in which Abdullah was set up in 1921 by Winston Churchill and Colonel Lawrence as a way-station to the throne of Syria, would probably have dissolved in chaos.

The tales of Lawrence of Arabia were the new *Arabian Nights* for our generation. They made a fascinating adventure story which is, however, on its way to being forgotten—in the Western world. Certainly nothing about the Arab Rising is forgotten in the Arab world.

Divided Arabia

The murdered Abdullah was the brother of Feisal, central figure in Lawrence's story. Feisal's grandson is King of Iraq today. The man who drove the Hashemite family from its 1,000-year guardianship of the holy places, Ib'n Saud, still rules in Mecca. Syria, which was to have been the heart of the new united Arab state, but from which Feisal was driven by the French and Abdullah debarred by the British, is divided into four parts and one part, Palestine, has been forcibly cut off from the Arab world. (The other parts; Lebanon, a Christian Arab state; Jordan; and rump Syria.)

Abdullah's importance lay precisely in the fact that he was the one leader who strove without cease—and by no means wholly from personal ambition—to form a united Arab nation. But 30-some years after their liberation from the Turk the Arabs are as disunited as ever, and ironically, Abdullah left even his own nation disunited. He had taken in what remained of Arab Palestine after the carving out of Israel, and though one might have thought that the Palestine Arabs would appreciate the protection it seems that they do not.

More educated and sophisticated than the Bedouin of Transjordan, they feel that they have been attached to a poorer country of lower culture. The considerable following of the former Grand Mufti of Jerusalem have found support from Egypt against annexation by Jordan, and it was one of these followers who assassinated Abdullah. Then there are the hundreds of thousands of refugees from what is now Israel, who hate that state and resented Abdullah's tentative moves to make peace, and thus concede their homes to be lost forever.

Bitterness over the carving out of Israel and frustration over their inability to prevent this are seething throughout the Arab world, as foreseen in this commentary at the time. But rather than driving the Arabs towards unity and modernization, to build up their physical strength, they seem to be driving them back within themselves. Modern methods are typified by America, and America backed the Jews. There is disillusionment with the West, and a turn towards conservatism which has strengthened the most reactionary and fanatic religious elements.

The three important leaders who have been assassinated in the Middle East in the past four months, Premier Ali Razmara of Iran, former Premier Riad es-Solh of Lebanon, and King Abdullah, have all been moderates who favored cooperation with the West.

The Soviets, as has been revealed by a former member of their mission in Iran from 1943 to 1949, Lev M. Vasiliev, writing in the London *Observer* a few days ago, shifted their policy in 1949 from dependence on building up local Communist movements in the Middle East to the encouragement of fanatical nationalist movements. Many of these have been receiving Russian funds without knowing, or caring, this writer affirms. "Stalin is quite satisfied as long as the result is to create the chaos which will facilitate Soviet intervention."

Soviet power is, of course, the great new factor in the Middle East. And the great power factor which has disappeared is the Indian Army. At the disposal of British policy, it was decisive in holding the Middle East in two wars; and as late as July, 1946, an Indian brigade moved into Basra could make an end to trouble in the Persian oil fields. No more of that these days: now India controls her own army (and has it lined up facing her brethren in Pakistan), and approves of Persia's oil nationalization.

—Miller

KING FAROUK *sets an example to wealthy Egyptians in high living and heedlessness of the people's welfare which are steadily and surely preparing the ground for revolution.*

—International

CAN'T "LET THEM STEW": *Though Mossadegh and his following have been impervious to economic or political arguments, moved only by emotion, in the oil crisis, British and Americans are still trying to save them from their own folly. Here Harriman (left) perseveres in his persuasion of Mossadegh (right).*

So we have a Middle East from which French power and influence have been completely expelled, and in which British power and influence are greatly reduced, whilst Soviet power has grown menacingly. All of its states, with the exception of tiny Israel, are impotent. The biggest states, Iran and Egypt, each with a population much greater than Canada's, are perhaps the most impotent, so that Egypt was soundly defeated in the field by a part of the Israeli Army—and still smarts from it.

Crossroads of the World

And this is no Tibet, perched inaccessibly in the Himalayas, but the very crossroads of the world, at the junction of three continents, an area which has attracted every world conqueror from Alexander to Hitler. It is also the heart of the Moslem world. And it contains half of the world's proven oil reserves. It is not a place which can be left to "stew in its own juice" — as Mr. Eden has warned constantly about Iran, which some Britons would take great pleasure in leaving to stew.

What can be done to save this region which appears quite incapable of saving itself? Fortunately the picture has at least two bright spots which have not so far been mentioned. Turkey represents a solid new force, standing like a rock in the way of the Soviets. And the Americans—above all the late Admiral Sherman—have appreciated, perhaps in time, the strategic importance of the Mediterranean and Middle East. Before he departed on his last mission, Sherman declared to a Congressional Committee that he regarded this importance as "almost equal to that of the North Atlantic Treaty area itself."

The Americans appreciated the position of Turkey when shortly after the war the Turks refused repeated Soviet demands for control of the Dardanelles, and gave her a guarantee, under the Truman Doctrine, in 1947. As they have operated a larger and larger fleet in the Mediterranean they have come to appreciate more and more what the British have appreciated for at least two centuries, how it permitted them to apply pressure to the whole southern flank of Europe, and provided a passageway for their naval and air power almost to the vitals of Russia.

The Americans, as we know, never do things by halves. Having fully recognized the importance of the Mediterranean and Middle East, they have set out to bolster their position from one end to the other. Just as Admiral Sherman's mission to Spain was aimed at securing the entrance to the Mediterranean through a friendly ally, so Averell Harriman's mission to Iran is quite as much concerned with preventing the Soviets from outflanking and undercutting the Turks as it is with saving the oil. And at the same time, Assistant Secretary of State George McGhee, who has recently made a month-long tour of

—Ficklen in The Dallas News

FIRMNESS BRINGS RESULTS

this area, has been recommending to Congress strong financial and technical aid for the Middle East.

Whether the Truman Administration can get the funds from Congress, and get the Middle Eastern countries to enter with spirit into a modernization program, remains to be seen. Nor should there be any illusions in Washington that dollars alone will settle the Middle East.

Nevertheless, a modernization program, administered by some strong and attractive personality under United Nations auspices—to remove any suggestion of big-power penetration or domination—might go a long way to force out the corrupt and incompetent regimes, such as in Egypt and Iran, which are quite incapable of running a modern society, even if they had any urge to run it for the benefit of the citizens.

—International

THE DYNASTIC QUESTION *in Middle East takes on new importance with the assassination of King Abdullah (right). Succession could pass to pro-British second son Naif (left) or to grand-nephew Faisal (centre), boy king of Iraq.*

—Miller

MUFTI STILL ACTIVE: *From his asylum in Egypt, where he is supported by Farouk out of jealousy lest Hashemite dynasty of late King Abdullah become dominant in the Arab world, the former Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin el Husseini, directs his storm-trooper-like following. His terroristic methods, used in the past against British and Jews, have now been turned against Jordan.*

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32

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OIL STAFF LEAVING COME WHAT MAY

Abadan.

WHATEVER company finally settles down to running the dislocated Persian oil industry, it will come up against a desperately serious recruiting problem even before it starts.

From the temper of British personnel still here and those who have left recently, it is clear that even the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company would have a very difficult time reassembling an experienced staff under the best possible circumstances. Regardless of what the AIOC directors, or the Persian Government, may decide, the fact is that everyone here wants to go home, and almost none want to come back.

To put it simply, the British staff has "had" Persia. Unemployment is not much of a problem to them. The world these days is in need of technicians.

Even before nationalization the AIOC had a difficult staff problem. The labor turnover among British personnel ran to 30 per cent annually. Now it is estimated that between 80 and 90 per cent of the British staff would refuse to return to the oilfields even if a settlement were reached with the Persians.

Take the reaction of the 100 men waiting for evacuation in the company's guest house here to the broadcast announcing Mr. Averell Harriman's mission to Persia: "If Harriman patches things up we'll never forgive him," said one man. He spoke in jest, but there was no humor for the men in the idea that Harriman's mission probably meant they would have to hang around another week or two until it became clear whether he could accomplish anything.

Almost to a man, the Company staff feel that the Persians have acted with spite, meanness and viciousness to people who had endured a lot not only to help themselves here but to help the Persians as well. A doctor making his rounds was stopped by police three times in one morning recently, examining his papers and poking in his instrument bag. This was a man who had spent his spare time treating sick Persians for the last five years. "If that's how they behave," he said bitterly, "they can get someone else to look after them."

Unnecessary Persian interference in the already difficult day-to-day life of the British in the sweltering climate here, and the limitless number of pinpricks to which they have been subjected since the crisis began, are probably the two main factors in their determination to clear out of Persia, come what may.

There is a third, which is probably as important, although it remains well below the surface. It goes back to the beating to death of three Britons in the Abadan bazaar last April. The British here have seen how easily the mob can be turned against them and they would hesitate to bring back wives and children to live in danger and uncertainty.—*Flora Lewis, OFNS.*

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U.S. AFFAIRS

THE PENTAGON WALK

by Kenneth Harris

Washington.

ANYBODY who has anything to do with the defence of the United States or with the defence of the Allies of the United States is in the Pentagon.

As you drive out over one of the bridges which span the broad Potomac River you see it on the opposite bank, a long, low, light-brown mass, as bare and gaunt as a power house, its walls quivering in the hot, humid atmosphere, as though an inner, unified, energy were radiating through them.

Each of its sides is 500 yards long. Inside the outer walls are four more concentric pentagons, connected by ten spoke-like corridors. The open centre is a garden, laid out with hedges, paths, flowers, lawns, and benches. The building covers thirty-four acres. In it are seventeen miles of corridors.

Unless you are talking audibly to yourself, or are carrying an unwrapped bomb, there is no difficulty in getting into the Pentagon. The Pentagony begins when you are on the inside. You want to see Colonel Smith. Colonel Smith, for the receptionist, is "4-E-237," and she gives you a little map of the building on which she has pencilled your route. It is simple. Colonel Smith is on the fourth of the five floors, on the outer of the five rings, and in Room 237. Off you go.

Then You Lose the Map

You walk down the clean, airy corridors of the outer ring. You enjoy the cool, dry temperature, which is regulated according to the heat of the sun by gadgets on the roof. You admire the panelling, the different coloured décors for each floor, the oil paintings, drawings and photographs.

Negro boys pedal philosophically down the corridors on tricycles, delivering and collecting the daily mail. Senators, Congressmen, the occasional Ambassador, and soldiers who seem to be wearing every variety of uniform—except the Russian—throng the vestibules. Pretty girls walk around the corridors in most unmilitary and highly civil profusion.

Then you realize that you have lost your map. From now on you find the highly-polished floors slippery and hard. You adopt the famous Pentagon walk, a kind of inhibited strut, which keeps you upright but gives you pains behind the knees. You have left airy, sunny, E, the outer ring, and are down one of the spokes, where it is gloomy and lonely, where the dull lamps in the low ceiling make you think that you are in a submarine.

You strut on, wondering how there can be 30,000 people in this building and not one of them in sight. You begin to question the fact that no two rooms in the Pentagon are more than six minutes' walk from one another. The rumbling of the unseen moving staircases, the throbbing of the power system and the whine of the air-conditioning mount upon your brain.

You admit defeat. You have been out-Pentagunned. You creep into a phone box. You ring Washington, and the exchange rings the Pentagon and the Pentagon exchange rings Colonel Smith, who tells you to hold on until he comes to fetch you. At last your Pentagony is over.

Once you have met a Smith or two you begin to see the Pentagon from the inside. As in Dante's Inferno, importance, and comfort, depend not upon what level, but in what circle, the person is located.

The "high brass" dwell on the outer circle, E, looking out on the Virgin-

—International

EXPECTED *to succeed General Bradley as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff: the late Admiral Sherman, suddenly stricken while in Naples.*

ian landscape or on the ivory domes and plinths of Washington. The rank and file work at the hub of the wheel, on A, under artificial light.

The great internal problem of the Pentagon is the "office move." Louis Johnson decided when he became Secretary of Defence that he would occupy the office of the Secretary of the Army. The Secretary of the Army took his Chief of Staff with him, who in turn took his Staff. With the Staff moved innumerable other offices.

Carpenters and electricians entered into the spirit of the thing. They laid low by day, and worked like beavers in the night, and when men came into their offices next morning, they saw green walls instead of blue, and Army instead of Navy clerks. They blanched, clutched their brows, and thought that they had at last gone Pentacrazy.

Reporters write that "the Pentagon says this," and "the Pentagon says that," but the unified mechanical voice they describe is a matter of metaphor. The reality is complex, and human, and if you don't believe it I suggest you try to find your way from 2-E-537 to 4-D-211—without a map.—*OFNS*

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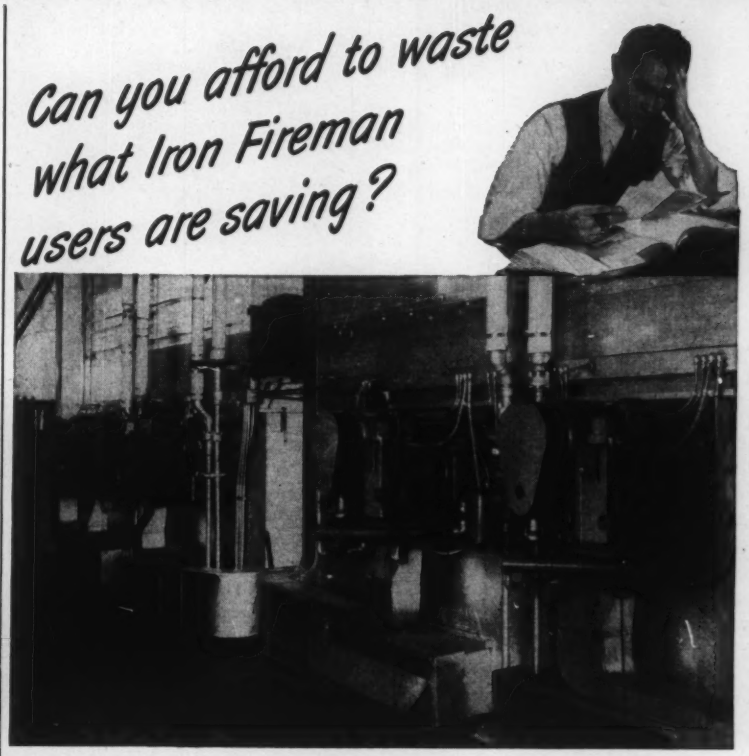

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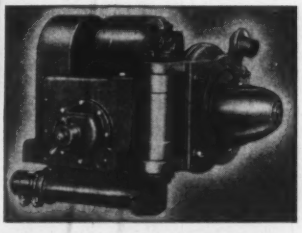

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FROM .303 TO .280

New British Rifle Stirs U.S., Canada

Steel Industry in Difficulties

London

THE CRITICISM of the new British rifle (Colonel Drew's remarks were much noticed in this country) has finally resulted in the scheduling of an Anglo-American-Canadian Conference on the subject.

It is felt that Colonel Drew's description of the decision as "frustrating and possibly disastrous" is an overstatement of the case, but there are many eminent critics, including Mr. Churchill himself, who agree that the decision is unwise.

The excellence of the new British rifle is not in dispute. Everyone admits that it is a first-class weapon. It is light, accurate, powerful, and automatic. Its smaller ammunition—.280 as against .303—enables more to be carried. It is a better rifle than the old Lee-Enfield, probably a better rifle than the American semi-automatic Garand. It may even be the best military rifle in the world; such a claim is made for it. But all that is beside the point, which is that it is a different rifle using different ammunition from that used by Britain's allies.

At a time when the countries of the Atlantic Pact are making every effort to arrive at the highest possible degree of standardization in equipment, for reasons that should be obvious to almost anyone, the British Government is deliberately putting itself out of step in this very important matter. Anyone who remembers, as many in this country do, the confusion and danger caused by the use of American .300 and British .303 ammunition during the last war, needs very little reminder of the seriousness of the decision, which seems to have been taken much too lightly.

STEEL SLIPPING

PEOPLE who predicted that nationalization of the British steel industry would result in rising costs, lowered efficiency, diminished output, and inevitable friction between the nationalized and still privately controlled sections of the industry, can already see much to justify their grim prophecies.

Steel production is falling, slowly but steadily, and the Government is now reintroducing the war-time system of priorities and allocations. As to the friction, there can be little doubt of that when the Minister of Supply publicly attacks the British Steel Federation for lack of cooperation, and accuses its members of deliberately cutting down their purchases of iron ore, pig-iron, and scrap as part of a sinister plan to leave the new nationalized industry with a "bare cupboard".

For so grave a charge no evidence whatever was offered, but that did not prevent the Minister of Supply from making vague threats of drastic action to be taken by the Government if this refusal to cooperate—"sabotage", they call it in Persia—were to continue.

The fall in production is so far not very great—from an annual rate of over 17 million tons last autumn to somewhat below 16 million at present—but it is going on steadily and is likely to be accelerated as stocks of raw material become exhausted. And the demand, forced up by the requirements of rearmament, is just as steadily rising. Hence the need for a system of priorities and a scheme of allocation, if first things are to come first. These restrictions are to cover zinc and copper as well.

People who blame the new state-owned Iron and Steel Corporation for these shortages and restrictions are

—Vicky in The News-Chronicle

THE PUNISHMENT *does not seem to some Britons to fit the crime.*

probably just as wrong, or nearly, as those who blame the British Steel Federation. It is a case of world-shortages, and neither side could have prevented them.

On the other hand, it is not unreasonable to argue that, if the control of the industry had been left in the hands of the men who built it up to its admittedly high present state, they would have handled the situation better than a lot of new men who know comparatively little about steel. But that of course would not have been Socialism, and Socialism is what we must have.

DOCKERS AND VOTERS

NEW ZEALAND is to have an election in the beginning of September next, and the main issue to be settled by the electors will be whether or not the Government was justified in its handling of the great dock strike. After a hard and costly struggle the Government broke the strike, but the emergency measures it was obliged to adopt have ever since been the target for attacks from the Labor Opposition, whose members have been trying to make political capital out of them.

Mr. Holland, the Prime Minister, suddenly and dramatically announced his intention of asking for a dissolution, so that the people could pronounce on the Government's policy.

—*P. O'D.*

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Illustrated—The Buick Custom Riviera

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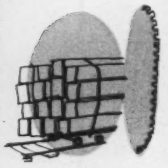

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INTERMISSION

Blanche Patch and Shaw

by Nancy Pyper

IT WAS in Malvern, July 24, 1934, that I first met Mrs. Shaw. As we were saying goodbye, she asked me to visit them in town three weeks later. I explained that I was leaving England within the week and would only have another day in London. "A pity," she said. "Having seen the Genius, you should see the *mise-en-scène*."

She threw a gleeful glance up at Shaw standing, arms folded, against the doorpost. Their instant laughter was so infectious that mine, all shyness gone, joined it. "It can be arranged in a minute," said Shaw. "Miss Patch will be there. Thank goodness I can rely on *her* discretion!"

Two days later I knocked at the door of flat 130, Whitehall Court, and met Miss Patch. Of medium height and slim, she wore a soft print frock. Her face was pansy-shaped, her dark brown hair, lightly touched with grey, was parted in the centre of a broad forehead. The smile that crinkled up her eyes matched the engaging smile that lifted the corners of her lips. I'd seen her face before but could not think where. At that time she had been Shaw's secretary for fourteen years.

We walked about the rooms, looking at the treasures they held. She told me stories about the little "toys" on the mantel. She talked of people, the greats, known and unknown. The room was peopled with them, she talked so well. There was warmth, compassion, understanding and humor; all deeply in her and all under control.

I FELT her penetrating capacity for observing people and things clearly and dispassionately. Was Shaw a genius to Miss Patch? I felt he was, but I felt surer that she was not a Shavian.

In July, 1945, we met again. Shaw was working hard, there was still so much to be said and now, almost 89, he felt time was running out. Was there to be a new play? Yes. Did she think it good? Blanche poured hot water into her little teapot and set the jug down carefully. "He is up against stiff competition," she replied. My mind ran over the current plays . . . "No," she said, "Not that competition. He's not up against them. He is up against someone far more formidable, the old Shaw."

On Dominion Day, 1949, she came with me to the reception at Canada House. As we were leaving, we paused on the steps to watch the pampered pigeons strutting in Trafalgar Square. The Square's photographer was snapping a couple of honeymooners. "Let's have our pitchers took!" said Blanche, and we did. They were in my mail a few mornings later and the likeness that had eluded me fifteen years before, faced me. The shape of face, the forehead, the laughing eyes, the smiling lips—the Mona Lisa!

A FEW DAYS later she wrote me a copy of a letter she had had from Shaw some time ago. She had accused him of a love of teasing and he had replied that he was horrified she should think him capable of a vice he had always abhorred. "Now," he had added, "to save you from being written off as the stupidest woman in the world I must give you a testimonial." Then following a string of her virtues were these words: "You are the least vain and touchy woman in the world. The trouble you have NOT given me, and the help you HAVE given me are immeasurable. And no one knows your value better than I do . . . You have been completely unaffected by my doctrine and philosophy, and held your own against it, unswamped by my personality as the Shavians have been . . ."

She told me she was writing her memoirs.* I asked, jokingly, if Shaw had given her any advice on how to write them. "Of course he did," she laughed. "He told me to leave him out of it as far as possible, to fill up with tales of players, authors, socialists, and other noted people I'd met. He said to put myself in it and not to bother about style, to write the story unaffectedly in my own way."

She has done so, and the result is a book which shows the Genius from a new angle—perhaps even a lot of new angles.

*THIRTY YEARS WITH G.B.S.—by Blanche Patch—*Longmans, Green*—$3.00. (SN, June 5).

SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

—Ozern

AT GRACIE MANSION, *home of the Mayor of New York, l. to r.: Mrs. Clary Booth of Montreal; Yul Brynner, King of Siam in "The King and I"; Anita Loos, "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" author.*

MANHATTAN FASHION-GO-ROUND

by Bernice Coffey

WOOL: *Crocheted. Sally Victor's Puffballs, gray knit hat, muffler.*

BUTTONED BACK *to make the rear view of a dress newly effective.*

BIG SLEEVES *are big news in all the New York Fall collections.*

UNDERPINNINGS: *Almost as many and voluminous as Grandma's.*

WE DOUBT IF ALADDIN, enforced by genie and lamp, could have called up finer treasure than that spread before fashion editors in New York last month. Jewels worth an oil king's ransom . . . precious furs become more precious because they were the result of unusual domestic arrangements in the mink family . . . magnificent fabrics of types undreamed of only a few years ago . . . dresses, suits, coats, hats in the newly minted fashion of Fall-Winter 1951-2. A Toronto editor with a flair for simple arithmetic estimated that close to 3,000 garments of one kind or another were seen during the New York Dress Institute's Press Week—and heaven help the newspaperwoman who, at day's end (approximately 11.30 p.m.), had to sit down at her typewriter and write a reasonably clear account of what she had seen for next day's newspaper.

The 180 fashion editors from all over the U.S. and Canada arrived in New York at the same time as 60,000 Nobles of the Mystic Shrine arrived there for the 77th annual convention of the Ancient Arabic Order. In a way, the juxtaposition of the two groups was not unfitting. Presence of the Shriners in their gaudy Oriental uniforms, shrill music of their musettes day and night, together with the heavy pall of moist heat that descends over Manhattan in midsummer and the finery paraded before the editors, seemed to give New York the Arabian Nights atmosphere.

The heat of New York. Everyone who can leaves for country, mountain or seashore, and the city becomes an eerily deserted place in which one's footsteps ring emptily even on streets such as Madison Avenue.

THOSE who are tied to the city seek to make their lot as bearable as possible by such devices as outdoor dining places. Chatham Walk, for instance, where surrounded by sky-soaring buildings, one lunches in a garden marked off by white palings banked with hydrangeas and greenery. Seated at a white iron table under a deep blue umbrella one is pleasantly lulled into the illusion of coolth.

If you are lucky you may be invited to visit someone who lives in a penthouse. (Of course if your luck is the 14-karat, diamond encrusted kind you probably live in one yourself.) A New York penthouse is next best thing to a mountain top—there always is a breeze up there even when miasmal heat in the lowlands below is unbearable. And there are few buildings in New York uncrowned by that ultimate in luxurious housing.

Mr. John—he's one of New York's most fashionable milliners and looks like Napoleon—has just acquired a penthouse of his own, and he invited everyone up to a champagne party on one of the hottest nights of the week. Furniture in the drawing room is bleached Louis—even the grand piano—leopard skin pillows are ranged along a wide divan, and many mirrors and a fine period fireplace give the room unusual interest.

THE WIDE many-paned window is uncurtained and filled with exotic growing plants. After all, the nearest neighbors are far away on top of the next skyscraper. Outside, the terrace is fenced with white palings grown over with ivy. A fountain trickles with a cold crystalline sound into a blue-lined brick trough. Trees bravely growing from white tubs are strung with tiny firefly lights. Wrought iron tables and chairs, the old-fashioned lacy iron kind painted white, are set about in groups. White life-size classic statues stand along the wall and off in one corner there is a graceful white belvedere where a Latin-American orchestra holds forth.

The bedroom of the establishment is equally impressive. Here, too, the furniture is Louis style bleached blond, with an opulent red velvet spread over the bed. It also is graced by a wardrobe upholstered in tufted red plush topped by a group of carved golden doors. On top are three cages each containing a haughty, preening cockatoo—one a brilliant green, another an equally brilliant pink. The third member of the party sulked in his or her covered-up cage.

To Gracie Mansion, home of the Mayor of New York and Mrs. Impellitteri, and one of New York's most charming houses. A large rambling residence of white painted siding, it is set in wide green lawns that run down to the river near Hell's Gate. The hostess, stricken with an attack of bursitis, was unable to meet the guests, but the Mayor was on hand to do the honor. Several interesting guests braved the concentrated interest of 180 editors plus numerous photographers.

One of them was Denise Darnell (whose sister Helen Françoise sang at the Montreal Ritz not long ago), night-club singer from Paris, France.

The King of Siam, otherwise Yul Brynner who

plays the part with Gertrude Lawrence in the hit play, "The King and I", also was present. An attractive young fellow with a benign smile, he wears his hair shaved close to his scalp.

Third member of the party was Anita Loos who was leaving for Europe the next day. About 4 feet, 6 inches, extremely chic, still wearing her black hair in the windblown bob fashion that has become associated with her, she is the perfect example of how the small woman can dress without looking like an elderly copy of her ten-year-old daughter. The afternoon we saw her on the porch at Gracie Mansion she was wearing a white felt beret topped with a black wing that shot up at an acute angle, a pink coat-dress with black chiffon scarf tucked in the neckline, a gold fan ornament on her lapel, black patent leather platform shoes. Everything she wore was so perfectly scaled to her tiny figure her lack of height went unnoticed.

"I don't care about diamonds," says Miss Loos, "but I am certainly clothes crazy." Since soon after her immortal "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" propelled the vividly brunette author to the top of the literary ladder, she has been dressed by Mainbocher, Chicago-born couturier who rose to fame in Paris and now works in New York.

"I proved to myself long ago that to go rocketing around on shopping sprees is neither sensible nor economical in the end," Miss Loos says on the subject of clothes. "Whatever a woman's financial limit, she should spend it all in one place—and I mean always in the same place. An expert saleswoman whom you can trust will sell you 'off' the wrong thing, and talk you out of a dress you don't need.

"My plan is to have one of everything in the way of clothes, and replace each one as it wears out. I wear a suit or dress for six or seven years, but I never get tired of it because it was right and I feel right in it."

In other words, all anyone needs is enough money to buy Mainbochers.

—NY Dress Institute

TWEED SUIT *in light blue mixture, navy velvet collar and silver-rimmed buttons is this Capri Original. The cuffed pockets arch the hipline.*

Here are the highlights of the fashion picture for Fall as we saw it in New York:

A great deal of the news about the new clothes is not so much in *how* they are made but what they are made *of*. It's a long time since there has been so much variety of texture and weave. Many woollen coat fabrics have a top curl like a poodle's fur. There is deep furry camelhair or camel-paca such as that used for a cocktail coat with wide leg-of-mutton sleeves. Of it designer Pauline Trigere said, "Weeth thees I am fighting the minkses." . . . Other wool fabrics are the color and texture of the baby's blanket.

The variety is almost endless—tweed with a silky cashmere weave . . . frosted wools . . . winter cottons . . . wool jersey and broadcloth . . . faille . . . astrakhan . . . brocades of such magnificence and endurance they will last a lifetime. And if you must choose between taffeta, velvet and satin—put your money on satin. And more often than not you see two dissimilar fabrics combined for greater surface interest. Certainly no one seems inclined to be sparing in their use of these fine fabrics. There is profligate use of yardage in skirts, and one kind of fabric is used over another in much the manner of a Napoleon—the drink in which different colored liqueurs are poured one on top of the other.

WE THINK it highly unlikely that anything ever will oust the two-piece suit from the firm place it holds in the affections of Canadian women. But New York's upper couture brackets are making a great to-do over the tailored street dress, the coat-dress (worn "as is" or over a dress) and the dress-and-jacket. However there still are many two-piece suits and the approach to them is fresh and attractive. We think you will like the idea of a jacket closing that goes off at a tangent while the buttons march straight down the front. All manner of tricks are played with collars (*see cover*)—although in some cases they have disappeared. Too, we think you will approve of the trimly nipped in waistlines, the fuller skirts.

About coats: If you bought a pyramid-line coat last Winter, it's still good—but the newer full coat is apt to have the fullness falling from around and under the arms rather than from the neck as it did in the pyramid style. The fitted coat is even newer, and it's very slim, apt to have a big deep collar, very large pockets. But there are many slanting and collarless necklines.

Skirts move, sway, swirl, stand out. Not only are they full, but they are built out to look fuller over petticoats and crinolines. The undercover story includes quilted taffeta petticoats; petticoats lined with canvas; layers of many-hued petticoats; and, yes, red cotton flannel under wool suits. Bright petticoat ruffles and hem facings flash everywhere—even inside coat hems. But one of the nice things about this year's collections is their sweet reasonableness—full skirts are around in large numbers, but the slim skirt is still there.

Sleeves are all puffed up with their own importance. They have all manner of folds, or are shaped leg-o'-mutton fashion on coats and suits as well as dresses. And there's a new forward slant to the armhole which is supposed to give "a faint, pretty shrug" effect to the top of a dress or suit. Wear it if you are not averse to appearing round-shouldered.

THINGS you won't see much of this Fall: Built-out peplums or elaborate width at the hips.

Things to watch for: Princesse line dresses, fitted, beltless . . . luxurious colorful linings in wool suits (skirt as well as the jacket) . . . jet beading, passementerie, tassels, elaborate braid-work—all very Spanish . . . square fringed shawls; fewer stoles, but wider and usually lined with contrasting satin or velvet . . . little three-cornered fur "handkerchiefs" to wrap around the shoulders.

Necklines, having gone about as far as they could go, have been overcome with a fit of modesty. This season there is less expanse of bosom and shoulder, fewer strapless evening dresses. And look for the long evening dress in magnificent silks and satin with its elaborate skirt and panniers or swept-back folds . . . return of the evening coat of beautiful brocade.

—NY Dress Institute

TRIMLY-FITTED *in rough textured "poodle cloth" is this Philip Mangone coat in royal blue wool with bone buttons and deep flapped pockets.*

Up in the dimly lit Hunt Room (oak-panelled walls lined with moose and swordfish) at Toots Shor's place, we viewed some of New York's finest furs. Place of origin of many of them—Canada. A magnificent wrap was proudly introduced as "Quebec Crested mink—the finest bred by the Quebec Fur Breeders' Association" . . . a 21-skin full-length cape made of sumptuous Canadian beaver (price $1,900) . . . a stole made of 21 Crown sables . . . sheared otter in honey-beige as well as midnight blue . . . Persian lamb in four different colors—black, grey, brown (natural) and a new brown.

And just as fabrics are mixed so are furs—thus Alaska sealskin and Persian lamb have an affinity for each other, or Crown sable in combination with white ermine. Sometimes fur and fabric are combined, and braid is used to outline or emphasize unusual seaming. Hemlines (1 inch longer, please, than your dress in a full length coat) are often slashed at the back and sides, like mandarin coats and sometimes slashes are curved.

This and That:

NEW YORK NOTES

FOR an original hot-weather dessert that is delicious to eat, elegant to look at, you might copy the one served at a buffet supper at which Elizabeth Arden was hostess. Fresh raspberries and watermelon balls were served direct from a hollowed out watermelon which had been cut almost in half except for a strip left intact in the middle. This strip, like a basket handle, was decorated with a big bow of pink ribbon.

Three other summer desserts that you could do as well as the chef in the kitchen:

Vanilla ice cream rolled in shredded fresh coconut, served with peach halves. At the Sert Room of the Waldorf.

Pineapple sherbet with brandy poured into the centre. Also at the Waldorf.

Fresh slice of pineapple onto which brandy has been poured and burnt. Courtesy of a newspaperwoman from Houston, Texas.

Adrian, who made his first impact on the fashion world out in Hollywood where he did the costumes for various stars and is now a fashionable West couturier, is turning his talents to designs for men. Idea behind the collection of neckties and shirts we saw is something he calls "Controlled Excitement." A solid navy blue tie has *one* polka dot placed below the knot. On another an elaborate medallion seems to hang from a chain below the knot. The Adrian sports shirts have smaller, rounded collars, unusual buttons — even some in sterling silver. But the story is in the fabrics . . . specially designed woollens for cooler weather, and for warm weather silk madras, pongee, silk shantungs. For really elegant types there are shirts made of fine velvet, pure charvet tie silk, striped pure silks. His ties, by the way, come in shiny black boxes 27 inches long.

Noted: small iridescent "bead-jewelled" roses, stars, butterflies or flowers on one ankle only of evening stockings. Design is made in colors and is flat, so as to resist snagging. Tests show the stockings to wash eight times. Guide to choice of fall hose colors: with light-toned costumes, so popular for Fall, wear dark-toned stockings. With black and very dark tones, wear light stockings.

Hot-weather fashion notes: tiny nose veils worn by many instead of hats in the evening . . . Coiffure favored by many New York models has hair cut about two inches long, curled all over the head and brushed *up* at the back . . . While waiting for Park Avenue traffic lights to change noticed a sunburned girl driving a red convertible who wore her hair in an only slightly longer version of a boy's brush cut.

And if you think New York has forgotten about the atom bomb look for the signs that say "Shelter" followed by the capacity and a directional arrow . . . and listen for the siren that sounds off promptly at 12 noon every Saturday.

Brain-Teaser:

You Name It!

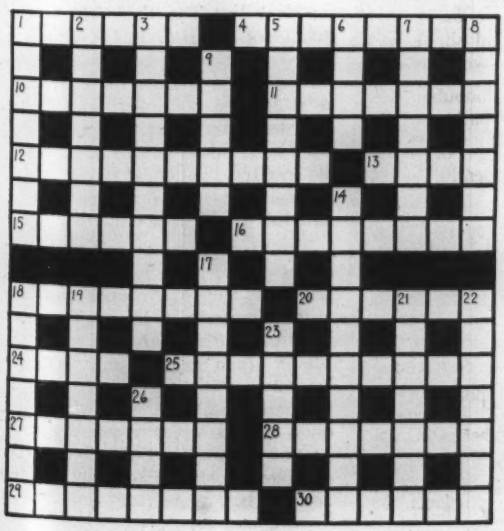
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Its money practically makes the country. (6)
4. So sorry! There's nothing old around to turn sour. (8)
10. Stick a pin in the deer's back. (7)
11. Rite due the learned. (7)
12. I take gin, in a manner of speaking. (10)
13. Take the air! (4)
15. See 14.
16. Holds one spell-bound, no doubt. (8)
18. It takes little money to eat around here, but it's not nice. (8)
20. He gave his name to forced rice. (6)
24. The Peruvian lost his race to the Spaniard. (4)
25. I cuss when a dictator goes around creating a din. (10)
27. Bull or fox? (7)
28. Never trouble it until it troubles you. (7)
29. Was once our mothers' next-of-skin. (8)
30. Cry over it, and get the bird! (6)

DOWN

1. This fashion has nothing on the Salvation Army in the Orient. (7)
2. One probably did this with application. (7)
3. There's no doubt about it! (10)
5. Rove about the country? Certainly, using this route. (8)
6. When work is little work to us. (4)
7. Gallup makes it public. (7)
8. In which you'll jingle all the way? (7)
9. He made the grade. (5)
14 and 15. After which you're on borrowed time, no doubt. (5, 5, 3, 3)
17. On the whole there's little interest on a large return. (8)
18. It takes a century to dot three i's! (7)
19. Is it the thing to do to carry a 25 instrument outside? (7)
21. Trout always chased by singers. (7)
22. A capacity to give satisfaction. (7)
23. Shrill foreign accent. (5)
26. Dances to the tune of "Maggie"? (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1 and 5. Train of thought
9. Roundhouses
10. Ada
11. Inch
12 and 16 down. Billfold
13. Ladle
15. All aboard
16. Faced
19. Siren
20. Main lines
22. Total
25. Soho
26. Odor
28. Una
29. Pullman cars
30. Kippers
31. Nudists

DOWN

1. Terminals
2. Avuncular
3. Node
4. Florida
5. Tussled
6. Ousel
7 and 22. Grand Trunk
8. Trade
14. Oban
16. See 12
17. Canadians
18. Distrusts
20. Muscles
21. Inhuman
22. See 7
23. Tramp
24. Lapse
27. Enid

(169)

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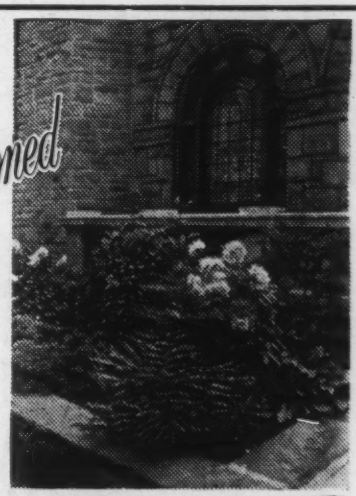

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Concerning Food:

Hot from the Fire

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

OUR ancestors dearly loved a joint roasted over glowing embers after a day's hunt in the forest primeval. Today's outdoor cookery is perhaps more sophisticated but relished just as much and the cooking principles are basically the same. To barbecue, in the true meaning of the word, is to roast an animal whole, usually on a spit. We use the term rather loosely to include foods cooked in or served with a barbecue sauce. Actually, slow roasting with plenty of basting is the trick needed to produce flavorsome juicy barbecued meats.

On the local scene at Mart Kenney's ranch near Woodbridge, Ont., is featured, in addition to wonderful starlight dancing, some barbecued specialties to feed the inner man. Mr. Walter Nolson who supervises this end of activities, serves very fine barbecued beef sandwiches and baked beans. He advocates top quality meat for the best results, and a thorough knowledge of the fireplace you're dealing with. For the fire he suggests using both charcoal and coke in 50-50 proportion. The fuel mixture eliminates undesirable gases, produces longer burning coals.

For the novice about to tackle the outdoor spit or broiler it's just as well to know that the problems encountered here are vastly different from kitchen-stove cooking. Below is an approximate timetable for cooking spitted meats. This list just includes cuts which are known to be successful for home fireplaces. There are probably others but not too much research has been done in this field.

Timetable (Spitted Meats):

When possible have the cuts boned and rolled for more even cooking and easier carving.

Pork

Fresh ham, leg, loin and shoulder require 35 minutes per pound over a low fire. The ham and shoulder require frequent basting while the other two are self-basting.

A suckling pig is undoubtedly the choicest piece for a barbecue feast. This requires 35-40 minutes per pound, it can be stuffed if desired and should be basted frequently.

Veal

Boned and rolled leg of veal requires 30-35 minutes per pound over low fire. A highly flavored barbecue sauce can be used for basting since the veal is bland in flavor.

Lamb

Boned and rolled leg of lamb requires 25 minutes per pound if young and 35 minutes if mutton. For extra flavor have the butcher place mint leaves in the lamb when rolling it up.

Chicken

Use large roasting chickens or capons; stuffed if desired. Allow 20 minutes per pound and roast over a fairly quick fire, basting frequently.

Cooking meats over an outdoor charcoal grill doesn't require the cook to adjust his (or her) routines nearly as much as the barbecue. The fire is the thing to master first, length of time required to achieve the hot glowing coals and then the method. The grill can be greased and the meat placed right on the grill . . . a long handled wire grill (like the old toasters used for wood stoves); a dry salted griddle or use a heavy iron frying pan for pan broiling. With any of these you can proceed pretty much as with the kitchen stove. It all tastes better and smells wonderful for being cooked outdoors.

Here's a recipe for hamburger (minced beef) steak which will flatten the wallet but please your guests.

Hamburger Steak de Luxe

Choose a piece of top sirloin or boneless rump about 3 or 4 pounds. Have the butcher grind it. Mould the lump of meat gently with hands into a round "steak" about 1½ inches thick. If broiling have the coals at red-hot heat and put steak in wire grill. Sear it on one side and then the other. Sprinkle coarse salt heavily and freshly ground black pepper on one side and then turn and repeat with the other side. The steak should be crusted on the outside and rare on the inside. Slice and serve with French bread, sliced tomatoes, onions or whatever pleases you.

This steak can also be done on a dry or lightly greased griddle but be sure to have the griddle very hot. One-half to ¾ pound (raw weight) is not too much to allow per person for outdoor feasts. This steak should be cooked quickly and served at once so have the guests ready and organized.

COOKBOOK MEATS

"Meat For The Table" by Sleeter Bull *(McGraw-Hill, $5.15)*. This is a textbook for home economics teachers primarily, though there is much in it for the consumer. In fact the consumer would benefit from the explicit descriptions of cuts of meat and the cookery methods recommended for the best results and perhaps be tempted to use cuts hitherto untried.

The grade of meats and retail cuts are of course given in U.S. standards since Mr. Bull is Professor of Meats at the University of Illinois. Canadian retail cuts of meat are similar to U.S. cuts in urban areas but there is apt to be some variation where meat is butchered locally. A worthwhile book on a subject which requires a large portion of our food dollar to maintain optimum health. Excellent pictures and charts.

FILMS

Pointed Pens vs Six-Shooters

by Melwyn Breen

WHEN I started to go to the movies, at an age when solicitous friends read the sub-titles to me, the sort of thing that goes on in "Mask of the Avenger" — swirling cloaks, shimmering swordblades, incredible leaps—was divided into 12 equal segments. When the hero's foot slipped during a duel to the death I had to wait until the next Saturday matinee, when the foot returned to earth and the action moved on to the next crisis. I used to imagine that the hero remained teetering on one leg as the week crawled slowly, maddeningly by.

MELWYN BREEN

In "Mask of the Avenger" there are the same ingredients in a feature-film's nominal 90 minutes and it has all the tedium of the three-months' serial, without the attendant suspense. This film is another in the series rather tenuously connected with the Count of Monte Cristo and his appendages. It is set in an Italian town where for some reason there is a statue of the Count (perhaps the Chateau d'If, its dungeons and its sharks, were infinitely portable). In any case he stands for Justice, and his ghost is invoked against the military governor of the town (Anthony Quinn) who is in league with the invading Austrians.

Disguised as the statue—and imitating it, by the way, to perfection—John Derek sweeps about the countryside thwarting the villain and winning, losing, winning the heroine, a pallid starlet named Judy Lawrance. As the daughter of Italian nobility, Miss Lawrance brings a scarcely Italian note to the film when she speaks in the idiom of "I'm gunna be a-outside the castle" but I suppose it's no more out of keeping than the witless dialogue she is called upon to utter. The only actor in the film, Anthony Quinn, has little to do except rear back on an orange horse, but his detachment about his part shows that he, at least, is on our side.

FOR THE first ten minutes running, "Fort Worth" deviates from the standard horse-opera formula to propound the surprisingly treacherous thesis that the printed word is mightier than the six-shooter.

Ned Britt (Randolph Scott) a reformed gunfighter, arrives in the town from the U.S. to establish a newspaper that will bring sweetness and light to Texas. He runs smack into a passel of rustlers who are terrorizing Fort Worth and into an erstwhile saddle-pardner Blair Lunsford (David Brian) who is grabbing off land as the harassed citizens are driven away. Britt is firmly against using or carrying a gun, but before his feud with the rustlers degenerates into a sharp exchange of Letters to the Editor, a co-worker on the paper is stabbed in the back while composing a muck-raking editorial. Britt is therefore speedily cured of this no-gun nonsense and the film jogs doggedly down the familiar rut of the Western.

THE PLONK of tennis balls and the standard shots of pendulum-heads at a tennis match momentarily enliven an otherwise stock story of mother-will in "Hard, Fast and Beautiful." It tries to assess the character of a frustrated mother who chivies her daughter to the National Amateur Tennis championship.

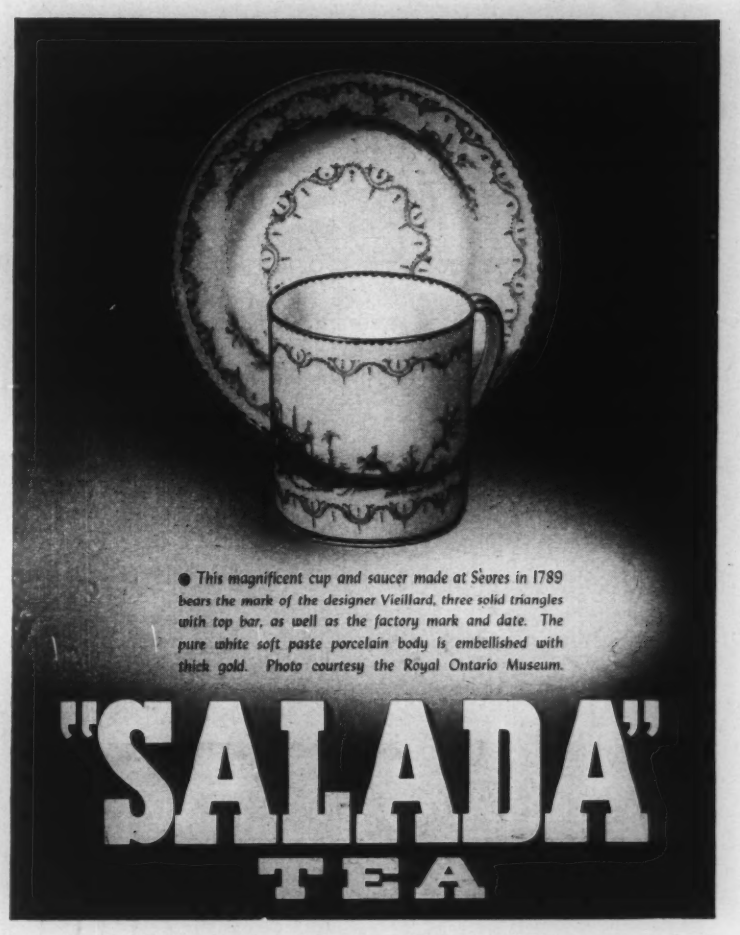
The film stays pretty much on the surface of the story, showing the mother (Claire Trevor) sparing neither her daughter's time, torment or trouble to achieve her vicarious triumph. The father of the girl, a decent chap of unobtrusive incompetence, is shown swept aside by Mother's ambition, flinging his weight about only by sucking on a pipe and registering doubts about the future. When the girl is about to play the Big Match, having been harried by the mother to the top brackets, father takes a spell of one of those timely and unspecified Hollywood ailments, thus bringing back the daughter's sense of proportion. She then realizes that after all, "It's only a game."

Having made its profoundest point, the film settles back, breathing heavily, and the girl is allowed to win the championship anyway. As the mother, Claire Trevor moves her sunglasses and smiles craftily from time to time; Sally Forrest, as the tennis star, is a preening youngster, fetching enough in shorts, but whose forehand smash wouldn't get her out of the church-court circuit.

—Warner Bros.

"FORT WORTH"

MARY LOWREY ROSS will resume the Film department on her return from vacation.



● This magnificent cup and saucer made at Sèvres in 1789 bears the mark of the designer Vieillard, three solid triangles with top bar, as well as the factory mark and date. The pure white soft paste porcelain body is embellished with thick gold. Photo courtesy the Royal Ontario Museum.

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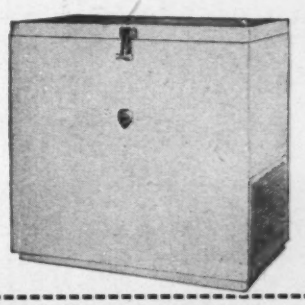

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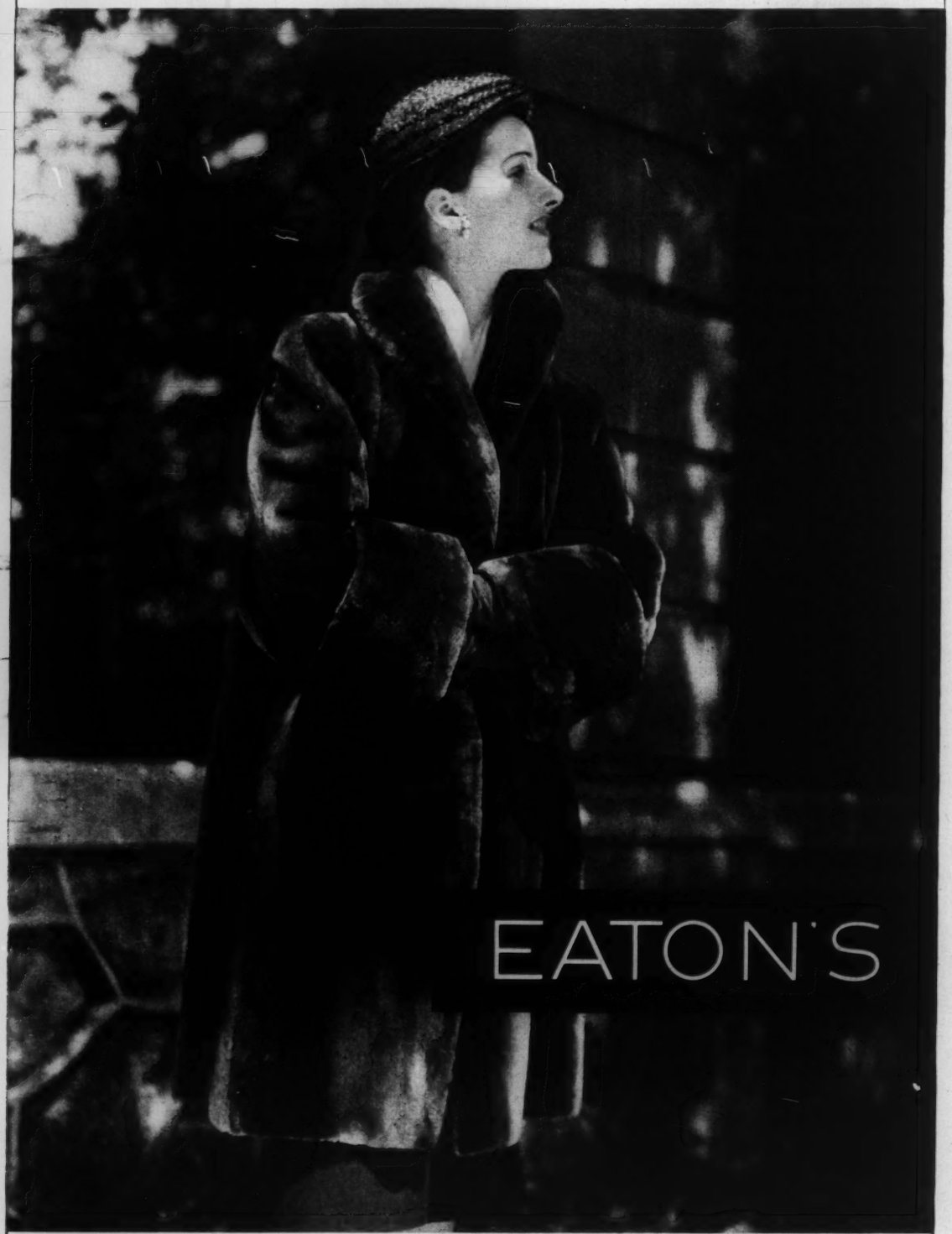


EATON'S...CANADA'S LARGEST RETAIL ORGANIZATION...STORES AND ORDER OFFICES FROM COAST TO COAST

DETECTIVE STORY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

selling them. The loss may run as high as $50,000 a year, in a large plant.

Or it might be the cashier in a restaurant, taking up to $1,000 a year from her employer. One sales helper had two separate bank accounts, totalling $13,000, stolen over a period of ten years. Pinkerton's cracked the case, and the money was recovered.

Then again, it might be an insurance company against which someone has presented a claim for injuries. The company might suspect the claim was false, and call in Pinkerton's. They will, if the insurance company wishes, take motion pictures of the suspect's activities, which will show up any misrepresentation of his condition.

If the claim is false, as shown by the camera, a private showing can be arranged for the claimant's lawyer, which usually results in the claim being withdrawn, or a fairer settlement being arranged.

Pinkerton's will check on the honesty and efficiency of bus drivers, or sales clerks. They will give protection against shoplifters and pickpockets, and provide uniformed guards and supervised watchman service, except for strikebound plants. They will check credit risks, and take on "skip-tracing"—tracing people who skip town with unpaid bills.

Revealing Check

Investigations disclose more than actual dishonesty in sales and industrial jobs. They will expose carelessness, neglect, waste, violation of safety rules, favoritism and discrimination. Competitors may be violating trade agreements, or using unfair business practices.

Other Canadian detective agencies are even more flexible in the type of work they will handle. Some claim that evidence in divorce cases can be obtained quite fairly, without resorting to the keyhole-peeping methods of fly-by-night investigators who have given the profession a bad name, but most of the bigger agencies steer clear of divorce work.

Many, including Pinkerton's, are finding an increase in work involving checking of industrial plant employees for political background and affiliations, one Montreal firm checking "from 150 to 200 employees a day." Women are also being used much more extensively by many agencies, especially in checking chain stores.

Relations with police are usually excellent, with some of the firms hiring ex-policemen. Ex-servicemen also find their way into the trade in many cases.

Mr. Lipps finds that in an era of prosperity, with people making higher wages than ever before, they are also stealing more. And it is not only the uneducated, holding down small positions, who steal, he says. Station in life seems to make no difference. It may be the general manager skimming off thousands or the clerk in the shipping department stealing a bit at a time. It all adds up to business for the "eye that never sleeps."

LAURENTIANS: GILDED PLAYGROUNDS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

He died at the peak of his career. His charming and level-headed widow is carrying on, and the legend "Emperor Joe" created is still working its magic in bringing heavy spending tourists to the part of the Laurentians he built up.

Actually, this area, while devoted to skiing in the winter, has everything to offer a summer visitor. From Gray Rocks Inn, now run by Harry Wheeler, and the Lac Ouimet Club, where Tom Wheeler accommodates guests and starts his air parties north, to Ste. Adele Lodge and the Palimino Lodge there is hunting, fishing, swimming, golfing and riding. And no one objects if a visitor just wants to go there to loaf.

Accommodation not only ranges from the $500-a-week to the $4-a-day-for-two variety, there is a place for everyone.

Only the wilfully blind will deny the fact that every resort area has its prejudices. There are hotels in the Laurentians where Jews are not welcomed. But there are also hotels, an entire string of them centred around Ste. Agathe, where Jews are welcomed because Jews own the hotels.

D. Leo Dolan, fast-talking Irish head of Canada's tourist bureau, faced this fact squarely when a few years ago he advised these hotelkeepers to stop hiding the fact that they were Jewish.

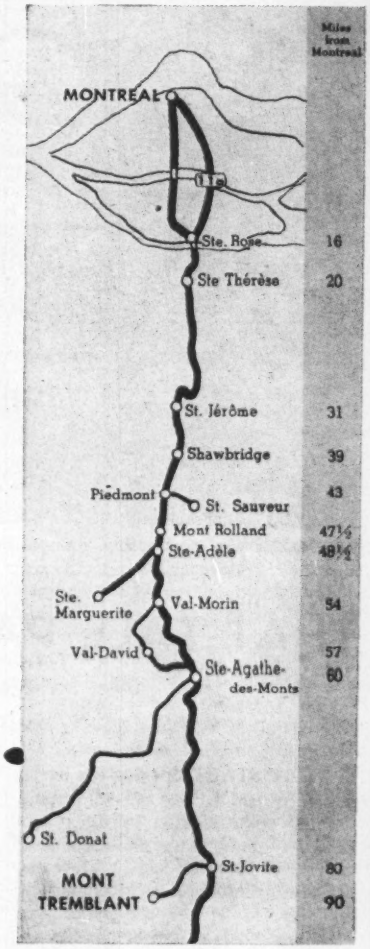
"Put in your advertisements that you specialize in Jewish and American cuisine," he said. "There is a ready-made gold mine waiting for you because of other hotel operators' prejudices."

That advice was followed. Now the Jewish hotels have an organization—astutely directed by Laurentian old-timer Joe Laing—and they are luring a steady stream of visitors on a year-round basis. But especially in the summer.

Laing, who recognizes the fact that all must work together in this fiercely-competitive business of building a resort area, works closely with his Gentile neighbors in raising money for joint-advertising campaigns. This campaign gets the backing of the Government who spends much more than its original $15,000-a-year budget in a month these postwar days to advertise the attractions of "The Laurentians."

—Millar Studio

TOM WHEELER *is a pioneer of the development of the Laurentian area.*



—© Travel Publications Ltd.

DIAGRAM *of resort area shows its accessibility from Montreal. From travel book, "Highlights of Montreal".*

This campaign is given an added push by funds from both the CPR and the CNR, along with money put up by three (Trans-Canada, Colonial and North East) airlines and the Province's main bus company (Provincial Transport).

All these organizations plug the theme that the Laurentians can be a vacationland in both winter and summer. But during the last few years the emphasis has switched from the snow to the sun.

B. A. Turcott, Montreal travel agent, claims the year-round business can be built from its present $10 million a year to $25 million. The emphasis will be on summer attractions in the campaigns coming up.

All the work won't be through advertising, either. The reputable Laurentian resort operators are worried right now about the number of "fly-by-night" men and women interested in quick money who have opened so-called hotels.

"They get a beer licence," one man explained, "and then try to make all

CONTINUED ON PAGE 36

JUST A DRINK...
THE PERFECT DRINK!
No wonder sparkling drinks are becoming so increasingly popular among smart folk! For any drink becomes a better drink, when you add the mixer that accents natural flavor —Canada Dry *Sparkling* Water. And, what's most important, no matter *where* you are, you know you'll get *natural* flavor when you mix with pure Canada Dry Sparkling Water.
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WATER
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CANADA DRY
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Makes drinks taste better!
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RADIO & TELEVISION

AIRING SASKATOON'S NEWS

NEWS SERVICE is the big feature on Saskatoon's CFQC. There are seven fulltime staffers, including a girl. Monday through Saturday they handle a daily total of ten newscasts (four are 15 minutes, one is 10 and five are 5 minutes) and three sportscasts. Sundays they turn out four news and one sportscast.

—Esquire

GODFREY HUDSON

This News Service started in 1941 with the appointment of Godfrey Hudson as News Editor; it stresses local and district news. Biggest difficulty at first was to educate all sources of news (officials and publicity men) to send news releases to CFQC as a matter of routine, just as to newspapers. Now tips even come in from the general public. International and domestic news is bought from news syndicates.

Hudson, now Director of the Service, is a University of Saskatchewan graduate, was the first Canadian to win the award of the most outstanding student at the NBC-Northwestern University Radio Institute in Chicago. He belongs to the National Association of Radio News Directors (U.S.).

Says Hudson: "We've made fairly extensive use of aircraft to get stories. We've flown in RCAF and private aircraft to cover local air shows and floods. And we've done 'low flying' (in cars) to cover fires and accidents."

The present newsroom, opened in 1947, is the largest radio station newsroom in the Dominion.

CFQC began away back in 1922 when an energetic salesman tried to sell a big batch of crystal sets, head phones and other receiving apparatus to Saskatoon's Electric Shop Limited. Its President, Davis Frankling Streb, and its Secretary-Treasurer, Adelbert Arthur Murphy, turned down the salesman. In those days sets could only pick up stations within a small radius: There were no northern or central Saskatchewan stations then.

Upshot was that Streb and Murphy decided they could increase their electrical business by means of a radio station. They hired a man from Calgary to build and install a 50 watt transmitter.

A frame shack served as the transmitter house and the aerial looked like a multi-strand clothes line. But it was a radio station. It officially opened on a sultry July day in 1923, jubilantly began to broadcast daily for about 1½ hours around noon and for one hour in the early evening. Through the years there were changes, of course. Then in 1947, at a cost of one hundred thousand, the new CFQC arose, with steel towers and a modern transmitter house; at the same time they increased to 5,000 watts.

A. A. MURPHY

CFQC is one of the few stations in Canada still managed by an original owner. In 1932, Murphy bought the entire radio station business from Streb. Today he is still President and Managing Director; has two sons to follow him. He was born in Portland, Ont.; educated at Queen's and McGill.

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Autumn term begins September 11th.

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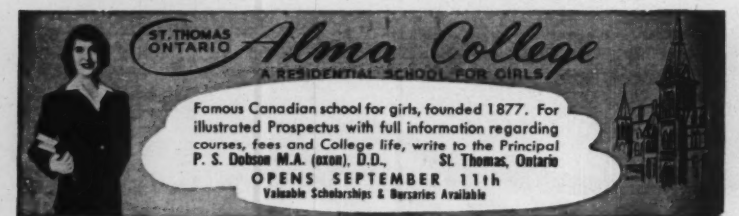
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SPORTS

BIG-MONEY *players sweep into the Big Four football circuit. George Ratterman, ex-NY Yankees quarterback, signs and shakes with AJouette's Lew Hyman.*

THAT FALL PASTIME

Lawyers Score Season's First Down In Annual Struggle for Players

IF THEY START opening the rugby season much earlier, the boys will have to go to Florida for their pre-season training, with the attendant dangers of being beaned by baseballs. Most teams were in full training by mid-July, to let the players acquire handsome coats of tan before the exhibition games started on August 4, or some two months too early.

The real pre-season training this year was indulged in by a mixed bag of owners and lawyers in a fine display of internationalism, only occasionally punctuated by threats of lawsuits.

Until this year, the Canadian clubs weren't really in the market for the best in football suet. They hadn't much money, and the big stars talked in large figures. The Canadians had to be content with the smaller fry, and with Frank Filchock.

This year Montreal made a bid for Bob Waterfield, who is worth roughly as much to Los Angeles Rams as the Aga Khan. Calgary matched it. When Waterfield decided to stay in California, the Montrealers settled for George Ratterman, of the New York Yankees.

Ratterman's salary last year is supposed to have been $30,000, while he picked up another twenty grand from odds and ends. He seemed happy with Montreal's bid.

Meanwhile, Calgary came up with two members of the Chicago Cardinals. Winnipeg signed Dick Huffman of the aforementioned Rams. Lesser raids also took place.

There is in professional football, as elsewhere, something called the reserve clause, which encourages a player to play for the team that first signed him if he wants to play at all. The reserve clause may or may not be enforceable as law. It may or may not prevent an American player from jumping to a Canadian team. The point is that judges can be found who think it does both these things.

By late July, there were more lawyers than rugby players on the rosters of clubs on both sides of the border. This season will see a couple of notable firsts. One will be the first game of Canadian rugby to be played on an American field since May 15, 1874, when the McGills met the Harvards in the contest which eventually gave rise to the flourishing industry known as American football.

The noteworthy affair will take place in Buffalo's 40,000-seat stadium next Sunday. The contestants will be the Canadian champion Toronto Argonauts and Hamilton's redundantly-named Tiger-Cats. Just how many curious Americans will be in those 40,000 seats remains to be seen, but if it's a goodly number, and they take to the game, it's not improbable that the Big Four may become the Big Six in the not-too-distant future, with Syracuse, New York, making up the possible sixth.

Just what this would signify is hard to say. Perhaps the Big Four would—surprise!—turn professional. Perhaps the Western Union would do the same thing. And perhaps the Grey Cup would then be given back to the Canadians.

There was, of course, a misprint up there where the story mentions Argos playing on Sunday. Any follower of Canadian sport is aware of the fact that Toronto's representatives are churchly folk who for years have been inveighing against Sunday rugby, especially the Montreal variety. Well, if there's one thing which can be heard above a good inveigh it's the squeaking of a turnstile.

Argonauts' first game in Montreal this year will be contested on September 30th. See any good calendar.

—*Kim McIlroy*

BOOKS

HERE AND THERE

QUEBEC: Portrait of a Province—by Blodwen Davies—*British Book Service*—$4.00.

THIS IS NEW BRUNSWICK—by Jessie I. Lawson and Jean M. Sweet—*Ryerson*—$3.50.

LEEDS THE LOVELY—by Evelyn Purvis Earle—*Ryerson*—$3.00.

CLIMBS IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES—by Frank S. Smythe—*McLeod*—$6.00.

BLUE WATER ONTARIO—by Arthur C. Trusler—*Blue Water Editions*—$4.00.

A FEW WEEKS AGO we were discussing travel books with a group of writers. It was inevitable that the name of Blodwen Davies should be mentioned. One writer said, "I know Blodwen has a book accepted on her native province of Quebec. If it's up to the standard of her 'Gaspé,' I nominate her as the most gifted travel writer in Canada."

We are pleased to second this writer's nomination. Miss Davies' "Quebec" in many ways surpasses her former work: it is Province-wide in scope, rich in history, and presents a glorious panorama of dramatic highlights. In Miss Davies' pages a host of historic figures, Champlain, Maisonneuve, Le Moyne, Madelaine de Verchères, Laval, governors and captains, Indians and fur traders strut over again their little hour on the stage of New France. So it is with the English regime: Wolfe, Carleton, Papineau, American invaders and United Empire Loyalists, with captains of industry, live in their hours of trial and triumph.

Nor is the present industrial development neglected. We are shown an expanding Quebec in dramatic contrast with the historic past. We recommend "Quebec: Portrait of a Province" as a guide book and to all who are interested in descriptive writing.

"This Is New Brunswick" is a companion volume to "This Is Nova Scotia," written by Will R. Bird a year or so ago. As a tourist guide to the United Empire Loyalist Province, Jessie L. Lawson and Jean M. Sweet have done an adequate volume. The main attractions of New Brunswick, both scenic and historic, are outlined, together with side trips of interest. The reader will wish, however, that the authors had entered more into the zest of anecdote, particularly as did Mr. Bird in bringing the historic background into relief. "This Is New Brunswick" should prove to be a popular and valuable work in bringing the beauties and attractions of the province to public attention.

"Leeds the Lovely" confines its charm to a single country that fronts the north bank of the St. Lawrence in the Thousand Island District. It is primarily a sketch book of the summer rambles of Evelyn Purvis Earle. A descendant of the early pioneers, Miss Earle is to be congratulated upon her vigor, freshness and, particularly, for the way she probes the backgrounds of historic homes. Only the lack of an index mars an otherwise excellent work.

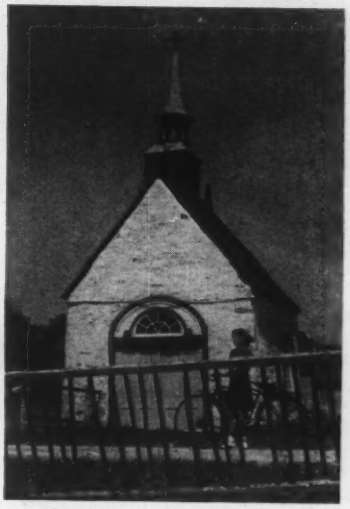
"Climbs in the Canadian Rockies" may well be termed a regional travel book; for the Rocky Mountains tower over the boundary lines of Alberta and British Columbia and trails to the timberline and routes to the peaks are paths that intrigue the heart of the Alpinist. It is to be regretted that death claimed Frank S. Smythe while en route to the Himalayas; but his books will keep his memory green. His penetrating and inquiring mind leads him into many bypaths delightful to the reader. There are chapters of engrossing interest upon wild flowers, animals, trees and his descriptions of wind and lightning among the peaks are masterpieces of graphic description. Canadians will be interested to read that Mr. Smythe considers Mount Robson to be one of the great mountains in the world, outstanding for its symmetry.

"Blue Water Ontario" is frankly a tourist guide to roads leading from the Blue Water Highway which flanks that historic fur-trade route from Lake Superior to the Detroit River. Arthur C. Trusler, however, covers a great deal more ground and suggests routes which cover both Southern and Northern Ontario, with sectional maps and drawings of various hotel, resort and motel signs. A valuable tourist guide, and like all books mentioned in this review, beautifully illustrated.

—*F. D. McD.*

—NB Information Bureau

NEW BRUNSWICK: *Latest romantic holiday land is Fundy National Park.*



—CrR

QUEBEC: *This tiny roadside chapel on Ile Aux Coudres was built centuries ago and is still in use for daily devotions by the neighborhood farm folks.*

NEW PASTIME

ENAMELLING — by Kenneth F. Bates — McClelland & Stewart—$5.00.

DURING the past few years, the hobby and profession of enamelling on metal has assumed the dimensions of a national pastime in the United States. It is difficult to find a craft-shop in New York's Greenwich Village which is without its display of enamelled jewellery, ash trays and plaques. The brilliant chromatic effects possible with the medium, and its extremely varied decorative possibilities, make it an ideal form for modern ornament and use.

To fill a standing need for a practical text on the subject, Cleveland enamellist, Kenneth Bates, has written a 200-page volume of history, styles and techniques. Bates, who is a leading expert in the field and a consistent prize-winner, is well equipped to compose such a text-book. He reviews the development of the art from the Greeks through Celtic, Byzantine, German. French, Oriental, and modern American enamelling. He includes a lucid and extensive chapter on "Tools and Materials," and explains fully the step-by-step procedures to be followed in such familiar techniques as Limoges, Cloissoné and Champlevé.

One hundred and twenty-five illustrations round out this highly commendable study of the revived craft.

—*P. D.*

VIEUX-JEU

THE PENCIL OF GOD—by Pierre Marcelin and Philippe Thoby-Marcelin—*Allen*—$3.25.

THE TWO BROTHERS who are the authors of this book have been welcomed to the North American literary scene because they are the foremost writers of the island of Haiti. In what seems an extravagant introduction to the novel, the critic Edmund Wilson professes to be astounded by the wealth of intelligence, insight, combination of the primitive and the sophisticated, they display; so display, as to produce a book that is a masterpiece and a fresh vein of literature in this hemisphere.

On a less comparative-literature level, the book is the tale of an elderly rake on the island who seduces a peasant girl and invites vengeance from her relatives who pursue him—eventually to his death—by the arts of voodoo. It is undoubtedly a well-told tale, carries with it a combination of comedy, horror and irony, but it does not inspire quite the atmosphere that Wilson professes to discover. The delineation of the psychology and customs of Haiti does not rise above the level of "local color"; the working of the superstitious and the primitive mind does not provide much more than a state of suspense in the reader. It is a pleasantly told tale, that might actually be closer to Chaucer or Boccaccio than to Sir James Frazier or Margaret Mead.

—*M. B.*

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HERE'S HOW WE STAND

U. S. Dollars: Why the Gap?

by Michael Young

WITH OUR RESERVES of gold and U.S. dollars some $450 million higher than they were last year, it's at least premature—and perhaps wholly unjustified—to start worrying about the excess of our U.S. dollar spending over our U.S. dollar earning. But, in this defence-production period, balance of payments has other aspects besides international dollars and cents. The $250 million difference between yearly Canadian defence spending in the U.S. and U.S. defence spending here, reported by the Canadian Industrial Preparedness Association, represents not so much a problem of balancing payments as it does one of making full use of Canadian defence production capacity.

We went in the red about $300 million in our total trade with the States in the first five months of this year—most of it in the second quarter. That's just about the rate at which we were piling up a deficit in 1947 before the restrictions on U.S. dollar spending were imposed. But things are different this time: our reserves of U.S. dollars, instead of decreasing as we ran up a deficit, actually increased during the second quarter by some $30 million. An inflow of American investment dollars more than bridged the gap.

Strong Dollar

The Americans apparently have no doubts about the strength of the Canadian dollar. If they thought it were going to weaken seriously they presumably would have waited until it did, and their money was worth more in terms of it, before buying Canadian securities at that rate. Trade officials don't seem worried about it either—not yet at any rate. The anti-inflation fiscal policy should cut down the ordinary spending we've been doing in the U.S. as well as at home. Meanwhile, with a heavy capital inflow from the States strengthening an already strong reserve position, we can afford to wait until the effects of the anti-inflation fiscal policy on ordinary U.S. imports can be seen.

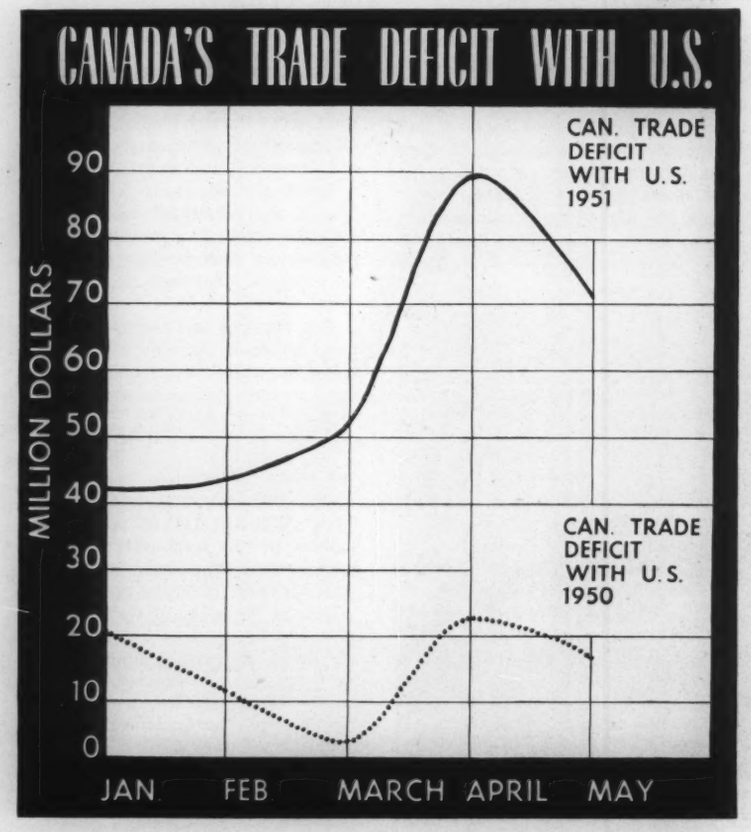
But on the imbalance on defence account there is less inclination to wait and see, and considerably less justification for doing so. Balanced defence orders are an important part of the ideal coordinated defence program of Canada and the U.S. At the inter-government level a great deal has been done to implement the idea. The Hyde Park principle worked well in World War II, and we have the blueprints for the same thing in the present emergency. The Defence Production Department has a "foreign office" under S. D. Pierce in Washington to help put in practice the coordination agreement reached between Canada and the U.S. last October. A revitalized Joint Industrial Mobilization Committee should help too. (See *Ottawa View*). A lot has been accomplished in the way of dovetailing our scarce raw-material regulations. But on the question of balancing defence orders there is a $250 million-a-year gap between plan and practice. It's a long step from official agreement on the need to balance American and Canadian defence orders and getting American signatures on the orders themselves.

There are several obstacles to the closing of this gap. Two of them that you can put your finger on are the "Buy American" act and the difficulty of standardizing defence equipment among the Western Powers. A third—less definite—is the American's unshakable confidence in the superiority of his country's techniques and products, coupled with a die-hard tendency to regard Canada as primarily a producer of raw material for the American industrial machine. Both these prejudices are obviously justified for some products and techniques; the difficulty is they just as obviously are not justified for *all* products and techniques and American business doesn't seem to recognize this fact.

The "Buy American" act is an outmoded piece of legislation that came into being in 1934. It's designed to get as much U.S. Government spending as possible done at home. It probably served a good purpose during the depression, but now, when the defence preparations of the Western nations are to be coordinated, and when America's Western partners are suffering from dollar shortage, it's not only out of date, it's obstructive as well. Besides putting a limit on the dollar-earning potential of U.S. allies, it gets in the way of plans for the standardization of military equipment among the Western nations.

It has become firmly entrenched,

—K. G. Roberts



—CP

S. D. PIERCE: *His Washington job, to promote Can.-U.S. coordination.*

and it will take a great deal to move it out and on its way. Small businessmen in the U.S. are feeling the raw materials pinch; under the allocation scheme many of them need defence orders to keep operating. Any scheme—such as repeal of the "Buy American" act—to spread U.S. defence orders among defence goods customers of the U.S. will meet strong opposition from this section.

But as far as Canada is concerned, the handicap of the "Buy American" act has been largely theoretical so far. Last year it was provided that the American armed services could spend up to $100 million on equipment from Canada. Something less than one-fifth of that amount was actually spent by the end of 1950. Now the American Defence Secretary, George Marshall, has raised the limit to $300 million—the amount he feels will balance U.S. defence purchases from Canada with Canadian defence purchases from the U.S.

Order Spread

Even if the U.S. aircraft orders to Canadair are valued at $100 million (and at the time of writing the figure is an optimistic guess) the order will be spread over a period of years. We have quite a way to go before we will be selling military goods to the U.S. at the rate of $300 million a year.

The American productive machine needs Canadian raw materials; that's where it wants buying to be concentrated. If Canada's U.S. dollar income from raw material sales isn't great enough to balance her U.S. dollar expenditure for manufactured defence and other goods (and it hasn't been so far), then U.S. investment dollars to develop primary raw material production will make up the difference. That's the way the cards seem to be stacked now. If they're dealt that way, a good many Canadian manufacturers will get "bust hands".

There are some lines in which we don't need U.S. orders. A. V. Roe's CF100-Orenda engine project has meant expansion for the main plant at Malton, Ont., and a vast network of subcontracting involving more than 400 Canadian firms. But other lines, such as ammunition production, require more than the *Canadian* armed

CONTINUED ON PAGE 35

FINLAND COMES BACK

Reparations to Russia Took Finnish Newsprint Vitally Needed to Ease Europe's Shortage

by Ernest Waengler

AT PRESENT Finland is the largest European newsprint exporter, with an annual rate of 400,000 tons, or 40 per cent of total European exports. Although this is considerably less than Canada exports in a single month, it is of great potential importance to the British and Western Europeans because Finnish newsprint can be paid for in a soft currency. The only trouble is that the bulk of Finland's exports since the war have had to go to Russia as war reparations. In addition to lumber, pulp and paper, Finland has had to provide Russia with large quantities of woodworking and pulpmaking machinery, ships, locomotives, trucks, electric motors, two complete woodpulp mills, two cardboard mills, three sulphide cellulose factories, four paper mills, etc.

The end of this year will bring the final due date of Finnish reparations to Russia and it appears that Finland will be able to fulfill her obligations according to schedue. If that is the case and if Finland can maintain her comparative economic independence, it is quite possible that her newsprint production will increase further and will become an important factor to the West.

Privileged Position

Sweden, which supplies about 20 per cent of European newsprint exports, is making good use of her privileged position as a soft currency supplier. Although her labor costs are considerably lower than Canada's, she is getting up to $322 per ton, a fact worth remembering for those who accuse us of not doing our share in the fight against inflation.

The recent howl put up by U.S. publishers when Canadian mills raised the price of newsprint by $10 per ton brings up an important question which has received comparatively little publicity: the lopsidedness in world production and consumption of newsprint. The United States, with roughly 7 per cent of the world's population, consumes about 60 per cent of the world's newsprint output, and the consumption is still increasing at an alarming rate. In the last five years alone it has gone up from 50 to 80 lbs. per capita. Canada, on the other hand, with roughly one-half of one per cent of the world's population, produces about four fifths of the world's output, of which close to 90 per cent is exported to the U.S.

If newsprint were a particularly attractive or profitable field of production, this situation would be fine for Canada, but it isn't.

Canadian newsprint production depends heavily on the import of U.S. sulphur. Americans recently threatened to cut down U.S. sulphur shipments to Canada unless we would "cooperate in holding down prices". If this absurd threat should ever become a fact, the Americans would be in the strange position of curtailing our production of a commodity of which they themselves are the biggest consumers, but which they are obviously not particularly interested in producing.

Record Use

The United States is expected to use up a record breaking 6 million tons of newsprint in 1951. Of this amount only one million tons will be produced in the U.S. and 200,000 tons will be imported from Europe. The remaining 4.8 million tons will come from Canada, compared to 2.7 million tons we exported to the U.S. in 1945. In addition we are committed to supply 85,000 tons of newsprint to the United Kingdom.

Before the war, the U.K. bought 250,000 tons of newsprint per year from Canada and 100,000 tons from Scandinavia. 850,000 were produced domestically, almost exclusively from imported pulp. After the war, the U.K. Government placed orders for 200,000 tons of Canadian newsprint for delivery in 1947, 257,000 tons for 1948 and 300,000 tons for each year from 1949 to 1951. Later, under the pressure of the mounting dollar shortage, this figure was reduced to a mere 100,000 tons per year. Finally, about two years ago, the British decided that there would be no dollars available for Canadian newsprint imports in 1950 and cancelled the contract. When they changed their minds later on and wanted 25,000 tons for the second half of the year, Canada had disposed of the supply and could only find about 12,000 tons.

It is not likely that a Finnish comeback in world trade will force Sweden to adjust her newsprint prices to ours, which are still, even after the raise, about 60 per cent lower. The world demand for newsprint is likely to outrun the supply for some years to come and it seems obvious that the Scandinavians are not willing to let their newsprint manufacturing become the Cinderella of the pulp and paper industry that it is over here.

REPARATIONS *to Russia took a big part of Finnish export products.*

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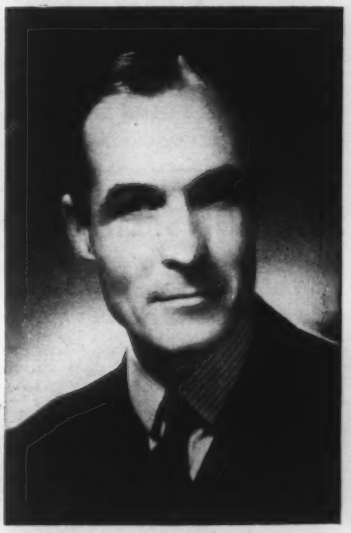
CAN. BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY: Taking Hold

STRONG evidence of the effectiveness of the credit curb part of the Government's anti-inflation program is found in the schemes that have been developed to get around them. The favorite, in action pretty well since the first curbs were imposed last November, has been the substitution of rental for credit buying. Now Canada's consumer credit regulator, J. G. Bertrand, has announced control of these rental contracts. If they extend beyond six months the purchase will come under the down-payment-and-time-to-pay regulations of the ordinary consumer-credit restrictions. And in addition, the contract remains a rental contract, not a purchase. It's now a highly uneconomic way for anyone to get goods, and the rental scheme is expected to wither at the roots.

And while the credit curbs are taking hold, there seems to be far less dislocation in employment resulting from them than had been expected. The Labor Department is still reporting drops in the number of unemployed, and in addition finds evidence of labor moving from consumer durable industries, where there have been cut-backs, to other manufactures thus relieving the threat of manpower shortages. This movement is less pronounced in the manufacturing trades than it is in construction and agriculture, but it does represent part of a general shakedown to a defence economy.



ATTORNEY GENERAL Porter: *An Ottawa invitation to sit in on extradition talks between Canada and U.S.*

THE BIG RACKET

ONTARIO'S "broker dealers" and their salesmen have been a source of complaint from other provinces and states for years.

Working mainly from offices on Toronto's Bay Street they have become notorious through many magazine and newspaper articles for their high-pressure telephone and mail selling. They are the one "big-time" racket to which normally law-abiding and small-time Ontario could lay claim.

Last week the Legislature's crime probe committee tried to find out just how big this racket was and what could be done about it. They asked O. E. Lennox, K.C., chairman of the Ontario Securities Commission.

Some of the gleanings:

Cancellations, suspensions and refusals of registrations in the last three years amounted to more than 10% of the 1200 broker-dealers and salesmen licensed in the province.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 34

THE OLDEST
INSURANCE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD.
FOUNDED 1710
FIRE MARINE CASUALTY

TORONTO
MONTREAL WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER
EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Preferred Dividend No. 26

NOTICE is hereby given that the regular quarterly Dividend for the quarter ending September 15, 1951 of One dollar and twelve and one-half cents ($1.12½) per share on the outstanding paid-up Four and one-half per cent (4½%) Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company has been declared payable September 15, 1951, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on August 15, 1951.

The transfer books will not be closed.

By order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary and Treasurer

Toronto, July 25, 1951

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Class "A" Shares
Without Nominal or Par Value
Dividend No. 20

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of One dollar ($1.00) per share on the outstanding paid-up Class "A" Shares Without Nominal or Par Value of the Company has been declared payable September 15, 1951, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on August 15, 1951.

The transfer books will not be closed.

By order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary and Treasurer

Toronto, July 25, 1951

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Class "B" Shares
Without Nominal or Par Value
Dividend. No. 10

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of One dollar ($1.00) per share on the outstanding paid-up Class "B" Shares Without Nominal or Par Value of the Company has been declared payable September 15, 1951, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on August 15, 1951.

The transfer books will not be closed.

By order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary and Treasurer

Toronto, July 25, 1951

U.K. BUSINESS

Britain's Turning-Point

Faced with Inflation at Home, External Deficit, Increased Industrial Production is a Must

by John L. Marston

RECENT statements by British Ministers, supplemented by equally significant statements by ex-Ministers and influential but unofficial people, suggest that Britain has reached a critical phase in her postwar affairs.

Britain is beginning to feel the impact of rearmament in earnest at the same time as other problems are obtruding. Some of these problems are mixed up with rearmament. The new fuel crisis which now threatens is due not to a decline in the output of coal but to the failure of coal output to increase as fast as the demand for coal, itself stimulated by the acceleration of industrial activity due to rearmament. The shortage of steel is likewise relative to a demand which is abnormally inflated.

Common Problem

The industrial problem is common to many of the countries involved in the defence program. Britain has to cope with some problems of finance which are more or less peculiar to herself. Especially, she is confronted with the new problem of the sterling balances, with a new (or revived) dollar problem, with the problem of providing enough exports to pay for essential imports.

These difficulties are worse than in the earlier postwar years because there is less scope for manoeuvre. It is no longer possible to solve the dollar problem, or the problem of the balance of payments as a whole, by reducing imports, because industrial activity on the scale which rearmament requires means that the recent level of imports is inadequate.

It is now admitted that the great improvement of the gold and dollar reserve last year was a big mistake. When the sterling area had better opportunities than now to obtain needed materials and equipment, and was earning more dollars to pay for them, the dollars were hoarded. Now the sterling area, particularly Britain, is more anxious to buy, at higher prices, when Marshall aid has ended and the trend of dollar-earning is uncertain.

The recent easing of commodity markets offers opportunities to replenish stocks of some important materials, and it is to be hoped that the alleged need to maintain a strong reserve of gold and dollars will not prevent authorities acquiring them.

We must be prepared, however, to see a marked deterioration in the dollar account and in the whole external payments account if such a policy is followed. The British Treasury is already concerned with the prospective deficit for the current year. According to the Economic Survey, last year's overall surplus of £229 million was to be eliminated this year, but there was to be no deficit. In fact, imports are costing so much that a deficit, perhaps roughly as large as last year's surplus, seems inevitable.

A deficit, so long as it can be maintained without endangering the national finances has a deflationary effect. The vigorous efforts that are now being made to step up British exports will have a correspondingly inflationary effect—if they succeed. It is hoped that the external deficit will be limited and that inflation at home will be restrained by an appreciable increase in production, which would allow exports to expand without denuding the home market.

The Government's statisticians have estimated that production must increase this year by 4 per cent over last year's volume to keep the economy in equilibrium. Since that estimate was made in March the problem has been aggravated by a rise in import prices in excess of estimates, which requires that exports shall expand more than the estimates (which indicated £2,750 million of exports in 1951, against £2,221 million in 1950). According to a recent statement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the production drive is well up to schedule, the increase over 1950 having averaged so far something like 5 per cent.

—Miller

GAITSKELL: *Production is now well up to schedule, he says.*

But Dr. Dudley Seers, the economic statistician, writing for *The Financial Times*, has forcefully refuted this claim. Adjusting the official figures to eliminate the seasonal element, he says, we find that production is not ahead of schedule but considerably behind it. The seasonally-corrected average index figure for the year is 146 to provide a 4 per cent increase in production, but the corrected figure for the first half-year's achievement is only 143½. It is most unlikely that production can expand to a level of 148½ in the second half-year to achieve the target average.

U.S. BUSINESS

Defence:

BIG PUSH

THE PUSH for a 150-wing Air Force has started in Congress. Plans for the drive have been underway at the Pentagon for several weeks. The chief obstacle encountered to date is the economy wave sweeping Congress at the moment. This program would entail 62 strategic air wings of long and medium bombers and fighter escorts; 50 tactical air wings for dispatch to Europe and 38 wings for air defence. Up to now the Administration's program has called for a 95-wing force by the end of 1952 at a cost of $22 billion. Present estimates of the 150-wing buildup are $32 billion in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1952; $27 billion the following year and $37 billion in the 1954 fiscal year. In terms of manpower, the Air Force would push ahead of the Army as the 150 wings would require 1.8 million personnel against the Army's goal of 1.5 million military personnel.

Meanwhile, the aircraft industry won't really get rolling in terms of large-scale deliveries until the forepart of 1952. Plane deliveries made since Korean hostilities began represent orders plaeed more than a year ago. In some cases post-Korean orders are just beginning to reach the delivery stage. In others, up to a year will elapse before mass production of new models is achieved. Output of military aircraft in 1951 will have an aggregate weight of 110 million pounds valued at $4 billion against a 1950 output of planes having a weight of 37 million pounds valued at $2 billion. The industry will do well to double its production this year, and the increase is coming in the second half of the year.

Allocations:

PRESSURE ON

THE International Materials Conference has trod lightly on the subject of price controls but is beginning to be pressed by Britain and several other governments for world price controls. The upshot is that the IMC eventually will have to seek a firmer grip on the prices of scarce commodities even though its first move in this direction was not too auspicious. In setting maximum prices on tungsten, the Conference ran into the opposition of Brazil which "reserved its position" on the question. IMC is limited to recommending measures to member governments and the effectiveness of any step it takes is dependent on its getting virtually unanimous agreement among the member consumer and supplier nations. Thus the cautious approach to price control.

Nova Scotia's Skating Oil Man

Big-Time Hockey Proved a Highway Into the World of Business

by Frank Miller

SPORTS, whether top-flight amateur or professional, today are stepping stones for the youth of Canada to successful business careers. Take the case of Dave Trottier, former National Hockey League star, who blazed the ice lanes in winter and learned the oil business in summer.

Trottier, now zone manager for McColl-Frontenac Oil Co., Ltd., has just returned to his headquarters in Halifax from one of his frequent business trips to parts of Nova Scotia — a territory which covers 600 miles.

It was a hot day to talk about hockey, but Trottier, puffing contentedly on a big cigar, likes to talk about the game at any time. "You know it's amazing," he said, "the people who know me from my hockey days."

Trottier says any youth who makes the grade in sport has a good chance to attain success in any business career he may decide to follow. "You learn to know people. I found that out — and today there are far greater opportunities to get into the pro ranks."

On one of his business trips to western Nova Scotia, Trottier visited Cape Sable Island, until recently isolated from the mainland except by boat. Shortly after the former NHL star had crossed the connecting causeway, a wizened old fisherman approached him and remarked: "I know you. You are Trottier who used to play with the Toronto Varsity Grads."

That was in 1928 when the Grads, headed for the Olympics and fresh from their Allan Cup victory the year previous, played an All-Nova Scotia team at the Halifax Forum before a jam-packed crowd.

Old Memories

The weather-beaten fisherman then recalled the names of some of the players on that team — Dr. Joe Sullivan, the Plaxton brothers, Hugh and Bert, Jack "Red" Porter, Dr. Hudson —all of whom have been successful in their careers.

Trottier broke into hockey with famed St. Michael's College during the 1922-23 season. He played with Toronto Varsity Intercollegiate from 1924-26 and received permission to play with the Varsity Grads in 1927, when the team won the Allan Cup.

Considered one of the smoothest skaters in our time, Trottier is one of the few hockey players who played with teams that won the Canadian, World and Olympic championships.

A year after Trottier jumped from junior to pro ranks in 1929 with the Montreal Maroons, he joined McColl-Frontenac Oil. "I was one of the few players who played hockey in winter and worked during the summer," he said. He started in the oil business in the refinery, then went into laboratory work and later to the sales division.

Trottier, with McColl-Frontenac the past 20 years, came to Halifax in 1943 when the marine business of the company was being expanded in the vital east coast port. Since that time the company has made tremendous progress in Halifax and other parts of the Province.

—Harry A. Cochrane

TROTTIER: *People recall the days when he was a bright light in the NHL.*

Turning back to hockey, Trottier donned the blades last winter in an old-timers game in Halifax. Although the former star now tips the scales at 200, compared to his pro playing weight of 154, he still showed the "youngsters" plenty of class as he teamed up with ex-NHL players Dave "Sweeney" Schriner and Marty Barry on the first-string line. "I got a big kick out of that game," said Trottier. "I kept hollering to Schriner to get off his knees."

Still Interested

The oil business occupies most of Trottier's time, but he still takes a keen interest in sport. He is a director of Saint Mary's senior hockey club and last year was President of the Halifax Canadian Football League. He also has the odd swing at golf at Halifax's beautiful Ashburn Club.

Trottier saw his last days of pro hockey with the Detroit Red Wings in 1940, after being with the Maroons ten seasons.

The former NHL star has four children but they will never be seen in the big circuit unless women crash the gates. Sheila, 16, the oldest, started to skate when she was four years old. "She didn't want me to help her, and believe it or not she just took to the ice naturally."

Susan is nine years old. "When the third child was born, I told my wife I didn't mind what name we gave her so long as it started with an 'S'." So they named her Sherrill, now six years old, and Trottier has a 3-S line, recalling to him the famous line of the Maroons in their heyday — Stewart, Seibert and Smith.

Trottier said he knew hockey would not change so radically so as to have four regular forwards, so the fourth child was named Julie.

"MY BANK" TO A MILLION CANADIANS
B of M
Canada's First Bank
BANK OF MONTREAL
WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817
AD98

Buying PROTECTION PLUS PREVENTION
THE RISK of disaster caused by faulty, dangerous power plant equipment and boilers, can be greatly lessened. We are doing it constantly on equipment of our clients . . . by means of a staff of experts trained to spot dangerous conditions before disaster occurs.
It is to your advantage and to our advantage to keep accidents from occurring to objects we insure. So our trained staff inspects the objects periodically, and it is also available to help the policyholder in time of emergency. *Be fully insured—ask your broker or agent for details.*
EXPERIENCE
SERVICE
STABILITY
11-50
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co. of Canada
806 The Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg., Montreal
737 Church St. Toronto, Ont.

EXPORT "A"
FILTER TIP
CIGARETTES
20's in PACKAGES
50's in FLAT TINS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 31

OSC activities had resulted last year in 28 convictions including nine jail sentences. There were nine fugitives from justice at large in other provinces in Canada.

U.S. stories of fraudulent operations were "exaggerated" but nevertheless there was truth in them.

The cure? Stop people from buying stocks on the phone. Or negotiate an extradition treaty with the U.S. The difficulty with the latter was that it would not only leave fraudulent salesmen open to extradition under U.S. federal securities laws. It would also make state laws apply to Canadians. And many quite honest brokers might find themselves facing extradition for quite legitimate Canadian practice.

Mr. Lennox's chief cause of complaint was lack of cooperation from the Securities Exchange Commission in Washington. It complained publicly but didn't consult him.

The committee decided to ask the chairman of the U.S. SEC to appear before it and give his side of the picture.

Housing:

BUILDING BOOM

ONE of the benefits of confederation was seen recently when the Newfoundland Housing Administrator, the Hon. O. L. Vardy, announced a $3,500,000 housing project.

In this outlay, shared 75 per cent by Ottawa and 25 per cent by Newfoundland, the plans envisage a townsite for overcrowded Gander airport; land acquisition and the erection of housing units at Corner Brook, the paper mill town on the west coast; and an expansion of the slum-clearance program in St. John's. After the Gander townsite has been built for its 3,000 residents, they will form a municipal government. The airport is the responsibility of the Federal Department of Transport and it will instal the basic municipal services—water, lighting, sewage, paving and other facilities. The current expansion of runways and renovation of buildings make the housing shortage in Gander even more severe.

In Corner Brook, which is near Humbermouth, site of the new cement and gypsum mills, workers must live in the paper town or close to it and no accommodation is presently available. The Bowater's mill has made land available and 205 lots will be laid out at first. Later 100 economical rental units will be built.

The St. John's section of the new plan includes further expansion of the slum-clearance scheme started in earnest last year. Already one entire street of old ramshackle homes has been levelled and the former habitants provided with accommodation in low rental apartments on what is known as the Ebsary Estate. The first 140 units there cost a million dollars and an additional 150 is expected to top $1,250,000. The project will be managed by a Government committee, under the directorship of Cabinet member Vardy, and will consist of members of the Provincial Government, the Department of Transport and advisory members from the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. When the federal members of the committee have been announced, the first meeting will be held in St. John's. If Newfoundland were under independent status now it could not attempt the housing plans that have been undertaken this year or the new venture outlined above.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Which normally appears here will be resumed when Mr. Richards returns from vacation.

ALUMINIUM LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

On July 24th, 1951, a quarterly dividend of Ninety cents per share in U.S. currency was declared on the no par value Shares of this Company payable September 5th, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business August 6th, 1951.

Montreal *J. A. DULLEA*
July 24th, 1951 *Secretary*

DAVIS LEATHER COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

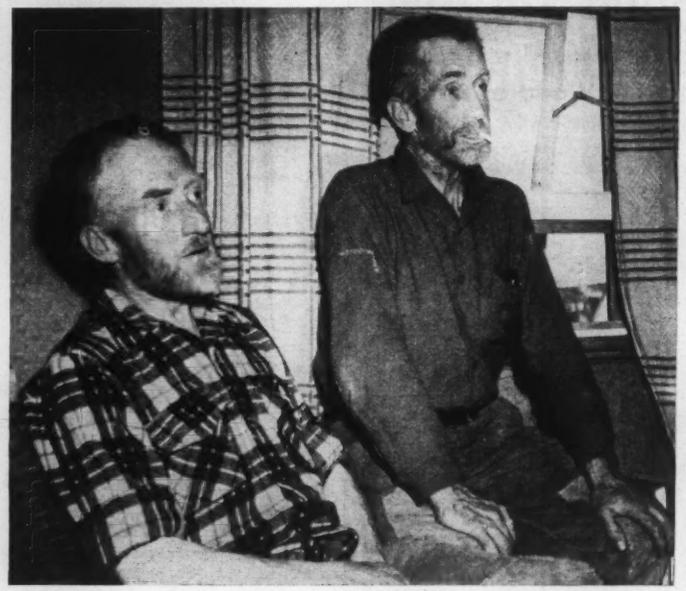
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 37½c per share has been declared on the outstanding Class A shares of this Company, payable September 1, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 15, 1951.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 17½c per share has been declared on the outstanding Class B shares of this Company, payable September 1, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 15, 1951.

By Order of the Board.

KENNETH C. BENNINGTON,
Secretary.

Newmarket, Ontario.
July 25, 1951.



—CP

NEAR EXHAUSTION *after wandering through the wilds of northeastern Quebec are James Walsh (left) and his brother Michael. The two were on a prospecting trip when their food ran out. They have been missing since mid-June, when they decided to make a desperate attempt to reach civilization. They are thought to have made an important cobalt find.*

■ Further evidence of Newfoundland's expansion was the recent announcement of a tannery and marine oil hardening plant for the new province. Cement and steel for the tannery will come from Hamburg, Germany. The venture is headed by William Dorn, a Czechoslovakian tannery expert.

NEW LINE

NEW EVIDENCE of the rate at which the demand for petroleum products is expanding was contained in an announcement last week that the Trans-Northern Pipe Line Company intends to build a pipeline linking Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Hamilton.

Construction of the line is to begin as soon as authorization is obtained from the Board of Transport Commissioners, although shortage of steel might cause a holdup if permission to build is granted.

W. R. WAY: *Recently appointed vice-president of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company of Quebec.*

President A. N. Horne, who heads the new company owned jointly by British American Oil, Shell Oil Company of Canada and McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, pointed out that the pipeline would take less steel than expansion of the oil tanker fleet, and in any case would be necessary even when the fleet is expanded, due to increased demand for oil.

The line will extend 400 miles from Montreal through Cornwall, Prescott, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Port Hope, Toronto, Clarkson to Hamilton. A branch would serve Ottawa. Initial capacity would be 40,000 barrels a day, carrying finished products from the refineries of the three companies in Montreal.

FARMERS' FUTURE

FARM economists from both sides of the border met last week to try to forecast the future for North American farmers. Members of the American Farm Economic Association and the Canadian Agricultural Economics Society, they met in Guelph to discuss common problems and conditions. Top-level government agricultural economics experts and university staff members, their views could have far-reaching effects on farming conditions.

Dr. W. M. Drummond, one of the speakers, told his audience that seemingly Canada's agricultural expansion era was drawing to a close. He rejected artificial price supports for the country's farmers, telling them they "must look in the direction of demand expansion rather than supply contraction for any hope of price improvement."

Economists agreed that in both countries farmers are now concentrating on "intensive expansion," as demonstrated by the larger numbers of small holdings outside towns and cities.

Loss of some export markets has been compensated for largely by increased exports in other lines, but Dr. J. F. Booth, chief of the Economics Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, told the economists that the export market would continue to be of major importance.

Dr. H. H. Hannam, president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, predicted a general easing in farm prices, except in meat. He expressed fears that the Canadian defence program might create labor and farm machinery shortages in the event of war.

Wheat:

WHODUNIT?

NO ONE knew just whose fault it was, but seven ships were tied up in Montreal harbor at a reported cost of $1,000 daily awaiting western grain destined for overseas markets.

Montreal shippers pointed the finger at the railways and Great Lakes ships for not providing enough space. Grain men at the head of the Great Lakes said there weren't enough canal boats. But the railways claimed they are ahead of last year's deliveries, and have no shortage of cars to move the grain. Canada Steamship Lines stated that half its cargo fleet

was tied up in hauling grain, and that not enough grain cars were made available.

Then Ottawa's Maritime Commission got into the act. Shippers were carrying better-paying defence materials instead of grain, said the commission. They expressed no doubts that the target set for July 31 for overseas shipments would be reached, but Lakes grain shippers did. They think the amount shipped will be short by about 10 million bushels of the 50-million bushel goal.

■ Western Canadian cowboys won't be riding their horses much longer if the sale of horsemeat catches on—they'll eat them instead. A recent survey disclosed that there are horsemeat shops in Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary and Winnipeg. But stiff government regulations ensure that the customer knows just what he is getting for his money. Main factor involved is the price — horsemeat costs less than half the amount the same cuts of beef would cost.

■ Currency difficulties may become a thing of the past with the world's airlines, if a new system tested by the International Air Transport Association is put into practice generally. An overall currency known as the kilometer may take the place of dollars, pounds, francs, etc. Under the new system, airlines would base their calculations in billing each other on distance travelled, then render the balance in cash, rather than the present system, where they sell space for each other, involving computing the value of the space in terms of their currency, then converting it into the terms of currency used by the company carrying the passengers.

U.S. DOLLARS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 30

services for customers. If the full weight of Canadian industry is to be put behind the West's defence production program, there will have to be more American orders for defence products other than scarce raw materials. Balance of payments may not present any problem, and it's not for that reason that orders are required now. The most important reason is that the West needs Canadian production and can't afford to have the U.S. pampering its prejudice against importing foreign manufactured goods—especially those that can be produced more efficiently outside the States.

There may be reason to hope that the Canadian Industrial Preparedness Association complaint about the lack of U.S. orders was premature. U.S. policy on this matter may broaden—as indicated by the aircraft orders. But the Canadian manufacturers and the CIPA can't be criticized for worrying about U.S. import policy. The stubborn obstructionism of special interest groups in the U.S. which have blocked the St. Lawrence Seaway, and, last year, the sale of Canadian aluminum in the States (both required as part of the defence program) are ample grounds for cynicism in spite of high level assurances and high level agreements.

THE

WABASSO COTTON COMPANY

LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT

DIRECTORS

C. R. WHITEHEAD, President
NORMAN J. DAWES, Vice-President
HUGH MACKAY HON. LUCIEN MORAUD, K.C.
W. TAYLOR-BAILEY O. B. THORNTON, O.B.E., W. J. WHITEHEAD

Directors' Report to the Shareholders

GENTLEMEN:—

The financial position of the Company at 28th April 1951, and the results from the operations for the year ended that date are shown by the accompanying Financial Statements.

Profits for the year as shown in the Profit and Loss Account amounted to $663,921.51 and compare with profits last year of $608,184.63.

On the 1st February 1951 the remaining $1,000,000 of the Company's Series "A" 4½% First Mortgage Bonds matured and were paid off and the mortgage securing the issue was discharged.

In order to finance the construction and purchase of additional manufacturing facilities arrangements were made and completed for the issue and private sale of $2,000,000 of 3½% Serial Debentures maturing as to $200,000 in each of the next ten years. These funds will also assist the Company in maintaining an adequate working capital position.

The Directors wish to express their appreciation of the loyal and efficient services rendered by the Company's officers, staff and employees during the year.

Submitted on behalf of the Board of Directors,

(Signed) C. R. WHITEHEAD,
President.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., 17th MAY, 1951.

BALANCE SHEET

As at 28th April, 1951

ASSETS

Current Assets:—		
Cash on Hand and in Banks	$ 15,121.45	
Government of Canada and Provincial Bonds with interest accrued — less reserve (Approximate Market Value $3,243,156.51)	3,123,919.01	
Accounts and Bills Receivable, less reserves	1,596,520.99	
Inventories as determined and certified by the Management—Raw Cotton, partly manufactured and manufactured stock, at cost or market value whichever was the lower, less reserves. Supplies and Chemicals at average cost and not over replacement value	2,796,579.56	$ 7,532,141.01
Property:—		
Real Estate, Building, Plant, Machinery, etc., at cost, less amounts written off	$14,813,261.16	
Less: Depreciation and Obsolescence provided	10,823,242.11	3,990,019.05
Investments:—		
Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies (Estimated realizable value as of this date $1,279,096.68)		222,160.26
Deferred Charges:—		
Unexpired Insurance, Prepaid Taxes, etc.		115,414.78
		$11,859,735.10

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities:—		
Accounts and Bills Payable	$ 897,704.17	
Bank Loans — secured	758,000.00	
Operating Expenses and Accrued Wages	769,011.84	
Provision for Municipal and other Taxes	619,066.55	
Debentures Interest Accrued	11,315.07	
3½% Debentures due 1st March 1952	200,000.00	$ 3,255,097.63
Deferred Liabilities:—		
For Machinery and Equipment Purchases		191,419.62
Debentures:—		
Authorized:—	$ 5,000,000.00	
Issued:—		
Series "A" 3½% Serial Debentures	$ 2,000,000.00	
Less: Debentures maturing 1st March 1952	200,000.00	
Balance due $200,000.00 annually 1st March 1953 to 1961 inclusive		1,800,000.00
Provision for Research, Plant Improvements and Contingencies		1,000,000.00
Provision for Increased Cost of Replacing Fixed Assets		1,162,221.25
Capital Stock:—		
Authorized:— 525,000 shares of No Par value		
Issued:— 349,515 shares fully paid		2,000,000.00
Undistributed Income — Reinvested in the Business. Balance as at 28th April 1951		2,450,996.60
		$11,859,735.10

NOTE: Capital Expenditure commitments amount to approximately $1,900,000.

MONTREAL, 16th May, 1951.

Signed on behalf of the Board:

(Signed) C. R. WHITEHEAD, Director
NORMAN J. DAWES, Director

Verified as per our report of this date.

(Signed) RIDDELL, STEAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHISON, Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the Year Ended 28th April, 1951

Net Profit for the year ended 28th April 1951 before providing for the undernoted items		$2,428,280.81
Revenue from Investments		69,395.46
		$2,497,676.27
Depreciation on Property and Plant	$698,682.36	
Bond and Debenture Interest	45,465.75	
Directors' Fees	6,160.00	
Legal Fees	9,368.99	
Executive Salaries	48,748.81	
Expenses of Debenture Issue less premium	15,328.85	
Provision for Government Taxes	790,000.00	
Provision for increased cost of replacing Fixed Assets	220,000.00	1,833,754.76
Balance of Profit for the Year Transferred to Undistributed Income		$ 663,921.51

UNDISTRIBUTED INCOME REINVESTED IN THE BUSINESS

As at 28th April, 1951

Balance at credit 29th April 1950		$1,667,411.87
Add:—		
General Reserve		500,000.00
Balance of Profit for the year ended 28th April 1951		663,921.51
		$2,831,333.38
Deduct:—		
Adjustments affecting prior years	$ 30,821.78	
Dividends paid	349,515.00	380,336.78
		$2,450,996.60

—CP

AIR TRANSPORT *is an accepted feature of the Laurentian resort area. Here a party returns from a far-northern fishing junket.*

LAURENTIANS: GILDED PLAYGROUNDS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 27

their money on that. They don't know anything about preparing food or keeping a good house. They give all of us in the Laurentians a bad name."

A plan to combat this is already in operation. The resort owners have embarked on an education scheme to teach newcomers the art of keeping guests happy—and coming back year after year. And vigilant eyes are watching non-cooperative operators to see that flagrant abuses are reported to the proper officials.

Greenery Signery

Another objective is to clean the skirts of Highway No. 11. This is a beautiful highway rapidly being spoiled by hundreds of stands selling hot dogs, hamburgers and soft drinks.

The view is obliterated. And the straggly procession of one-storey, wooden shacks with their glaring signs is an unsightly introduction to one of Canada's top beauty spots.

Prize atrocity, probably, is a hotel set back on evergreen hills which at night is completely outlined in a blazing neon tube.

But these cankers in a region of soft greens and blues will eventually be cured. The men who love the Laurentians both as a livelihood and as a place to call home, believe this can become a tremendous tourist attraction without losing one bit of its beauty or its novel French-Canadian charm.

It will be a paradise, these men claim. A paradise with a $25 million-a-year income.

CANADIAN INVESTMENT FUND

Ask your Investment Dealer or Broker for prospectus.

CALVIN BULLOCK Ltd.

Certificate of Registry

Notice is hereby given that Certificate of Registry No. 1303 has been granted to the Pearl Assurance Company Limited by the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Forgery Insurance in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

W. C. BUTLER,
Chief Agent

The DOMINION of CANADA General INSURANCE COMPANY

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THE HIGH COST OF FRANCO

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

which has not existed since the end of the civil war. In Barcelona and other industrial areas the people will tell you that they are *agotados*—fed up; elsewhere they say they soon will be. The reaction varies in direct proportion to the lack of food and the local cost of living.

The feeling, indeed, is always expressed in economic rather than political terms: as one young Catalan said to me, "It is nothing to do with Communism, it's this"—and he pointed to his stomach. Economics, however, cover a lot of ground: the huge, clumsy bureaucracy, the swollen, costly police force, the corruption in high and low places, all of which help to put the cost of food and housing at a prohibitive level.

Franco, by publicizing himself as the unique saviour of the nation, has succeeded in bringing on himself the odium for everything that goes wrong. The attempts of the Spanish Press to divert this resentment by attacking foreign countries have been remarkably unsuccessful; in Spain, among ordinary people, I found no interest whatever in whether other people "recognized" Spain or not, and the long ostracism of Spain was blamed not on the wickedness of foreigners but on the Caudillo.

It is remarkable what a balanced view Spaniards have of their country's domestic and international position considering how little help they get from their controlled Press. But then, few people in Spain bother to study the local Press. I have even been criticized for reading a paper "because they never tell you what's happening."

In view of this it is surprising to find that all over Spain people do know pretty well what is happening. The Barcelona newspapers, for instance, carried scarcely a mention of the city-wide tramway boycott and subsequent strikes until they were almost over, but all Spain knew about them. The news of a minor demonstration by Madrid medical students reached Barcelona the same day.

Even more remarkable, in a country seething with police and all the usual trappings of totalitarianism, is the outspokenness of the population. Spain is the only dictatorial country I have ever seen where a young man could be shouted down in a public bar and told he was ignorant, bumptious, childish, and unpatriotic—because he praised the dictator.

One strong reason for dislike of Franco, frequently expressed, is his airy offer to put "a million men along the Pyrenees." The Spaniards are brave and patriotic people, but they do not care to have their lives offered by proxy in aid of a cause which they are rather uncertain about.

Many of them consider that a million casualties in 1936-39 is enough to be going on with, others are reluctant to fight for a freedom they do not themselves enjoy, and yet others point out practically that the Spanish Army is not yet equipped to fight anybody.

But the universal dislike of Franco does not mean that there is any clear picture in the public mind as to the alternative. Inside Spain, the names of exiled anti-Franco politicians are scarcely known to the man in the street, particularly of the younger generation. In general there is a vague sentiment in favor of a restoration of the monarchy as a kind of guarantee of stability.

The temper of the people at this moment is against violence, but—outside the small privileged classes—all in favor of change.

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THEN AND NOW

DEATHS

Frank O'Donnell, 71, former chief weather forecaster for Canada; in Toronto, after a lengthy illness.

Robert J. Flaherty, 67, Canadian-trained explorer and maker of such documentary films as "Nanook of the North" and "Man of Aran."

Col. John Spottiswood Tait, OBE, of Vancouver, 76, an original officer in Seaforth Highlanders of Canada when it was raised in Vancouver in 1912; in Vancouver, suddenly.

Ralph Godschall ("Rafey") Johnson, 69, retired businessman and well-known sports figure; in Montreal, after a long illness.

Rev. James Francis Ingram, 80, of Brockville, Ont., former missionary to India and Burma.

John Raymond O'Neill, 59, of Almonte, Ont., prominent mining man and former MP for Temiskaming.

Alfred Taylor Chadwick, 86, a former Business Manager and Trustee of Toronto's *The Telegram*; in Toronto.

Cmdr. J. K. L. Ross, 75, internationally known sportsman and businessman, formerly of Montreal; in Jamaica.

Frank D. Allison, widely-known artist of Saint John, NB; at Saint John.

Henry M. Hueston, 73, former President and Editor of the Sarnia *Canadian Observer*; in Sarnia, Ont.

APPOINTMENTS

Col. the Hon. A. B. DeWolfe becomes the Provincial Secretary in the NS Government.

Gideon Milroy Carrie, OBE of Owen Sound, Ont., named to command a division of the Defence Research Board.

Ian MacNeill of Toronto, reporter and public relations, as assistant to National Film Board Commissioner.

Edward Stanley Coristine of Montreal, former textile mill manager, as Director of Administration for the NFB.

RETIREMENT

Dr. Griffith Taylor, as Professor of Geography, University of Toronto.

INSURANCE

EDUCATED SALESMEN

DUE TO the increasing compexities of modern insurance a higher calibre of personnel is required throughout the ranks, and especially in agency and brokerage staffs. It is not enough that the insurance salesman today be merely a glib and convincing talker. He must know his particular branch of the industry inside and out; there are times when he must be something of a psychologist, know something of law, accountancy and other subjects.

It is with this purpose in mind that the industry has set up educational courses in order to train personnel properly. In the life branch, for example, degrees are granted and it will be found that many, if not most, of the top men here have taken courses.

The fire, casualty and general branches also conduct courses. These are handled through the Insurance Institutes across Canada. At the moment there are four active Institutes, located in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

The Institutes in the east, the Insurance Institute of Montreal and the Insurance Institute of Ontario, which is located in Toronto, are affiliated with the Chartered Insurance Institute of Great Britain while the two western Institutes are affiliated with the Insurance Institute of America. Efforts are currently under way to link the various Institutes into one Dominion Institute.

Conducts Courses

The Insurance Institute of Montreal, which goes back to 1900 originally, conducts a number of courses embracing fire, casualty and general insurance practices. The Institute is supported by fees and by donations from the companies. The textbooks were written by members voluntarily and the lecturers are also volunteers. Since 1927, when the Institute was reorganized, it has been at the service of the general-insurance industry.

The Insurance Institute of Ontario conducts a correspondence course in association with the Department of University Extension of the University of Toronto. The Institute was founded in 1899 and reorganized on an enlarged basis in 1945, obtaining a charter as a corporation in 1947.

The Ontario Institute course, leading to a degree, takes four years to complete and includes such subjects as business English, psychology, economics, salesmanship and various aspects of insurance. The Institute also gives a series of lectures. On completing the course and passing the examinations, the Institute grants a degree, providing the official designation of Fellow Insurance Institute of Ontario. Included is an insurance accounting section sponsored by the Insurance Accountants' Association.

A half-century ago, even 25 years ago, the selling of insurance was a lot simpler than it is today. Each year it becomes a more complex matter and buyers of insurance can rest assured that the agent of today is a properly-trained individual, who has spent many hours acquiring his knowledge.

SELLING JOB

"WHY," the question is sometimes asked, "can't insurance companies save money by cutting down their sales staffs and selling insurance over the counter? There would be no agent's commission or expenses and other related costs would be cut down."

The answer is it won't work. The average man doesn't go out and shop around and buy an insurance policy the way he buys a fishing rod or a package of razor blades. He has to be sold a policy. Its advantages and benefits have to be explained to him; he may know of them but, to put it bluntly, they have to be hammered into him.

A number of attempts have been made to sell insurance over the counter. For example, The Equitable Life Assurance Society is the oldest life-insurance company in existence, having been founded in 1762. It has never employed agents or transacted business outside the United Kingdom. Yet most recent figures show that in the years 1940 and 1941 it issued less than 1,000 new policies in each of those years.

The British Government operated a life insurance scheme through the post office. By the end of 1928, after 64 years, the plan had less than 12,000 contracts in force. In comparison, British insurance companies issuing weekly premium contracts, had over 72 million contracts in force. In that year a House of Commons Committee recommended that the system be discontinued. —*Douglas R. Weston*

IT CAN HAPPEN TO YOU!

Blowouts can . . and do . . cause terrible accidents . . . . accidents which result in injuries, disfigurement for life . . . or death!

And . . . because no tire or tube in the world is blowout-proof . . . you should realize that *you* might have a blowout at any time!

BUT—there is one *proved way* to protect yourself against blowout accidents. That is to install Goodyear's LifeGuard Safety Tubes in your tires. The diagram at right shows why.

For your sake . . . for your family's sake . . . . put LifeGuards in your tires now. You can't get better protection to save your life!

WHY LIFEGUARDS ARE A MOST ECONOMICAL BUY!

1. You can get up to 25% more safe miles from your tires when they're equipped with LifeGuards.
2. One set of LifeGuards will usually outlast three to four sets of ordinary tubes.

HOW GOODYEAR LIFEGUARD SAFETY TUBES CAN SAVE YOUR LIFE

When a tire with an ordinary tube blows out, it goes flat immediately—car lurches and sways, invites disaster.

BUT—when a tire with a Goodyear LifeGuard Safety Tube blows, the tire does not go flat immediately—the inner air chamber retains air long enough to allow for a safe, controlled stop!

GOODYEAR *makes a blowout harmless with*
LIFEGUARD SAFETY TUBES

Did you ever shop for dinner in Paris?

Even if you parlay-voo like a native, you get a queer, lost feeling the first time you go marketing in a foreign country.

You look at the shelves filled with strange goods, and not one of them means anything to you. And you haven't the faintest idea which are good, and which are so-so, and which won't satisfy *you* at all.

And if, by chance, you happen to see a familiar manufacturer's brand among the strangers—well, take our word for it, you embrace it like an old, old friend!

There's nothing like a little travel to make you realize how our system of brand names makes life easier and pleasanter—and safer, too.

Here at home, when a manufacturer develops a product he thinks you'll like, he puts his name on it—big and clear and proud. You try it, and if it doesn't suit you, you know what not to get the next time. And if it does please you, you can buy it again with the certainty that it will be just as good . . . because the manufacturer can't afford to let his brand name down.

Brand names give you the wonderful power of taking it or leaving it alone. And that power—a force as mighty as your right to vote—is what keeps manufacturers vying with each other for your favor . . . making their products better and better . . . offering you more and more for your money.

So make use of your power of choice to get what you want. Know your brands—and study the ads on these pages. That way you will get what pleases you best—again and again and again.

Whenever you buy—
demand the brand you want

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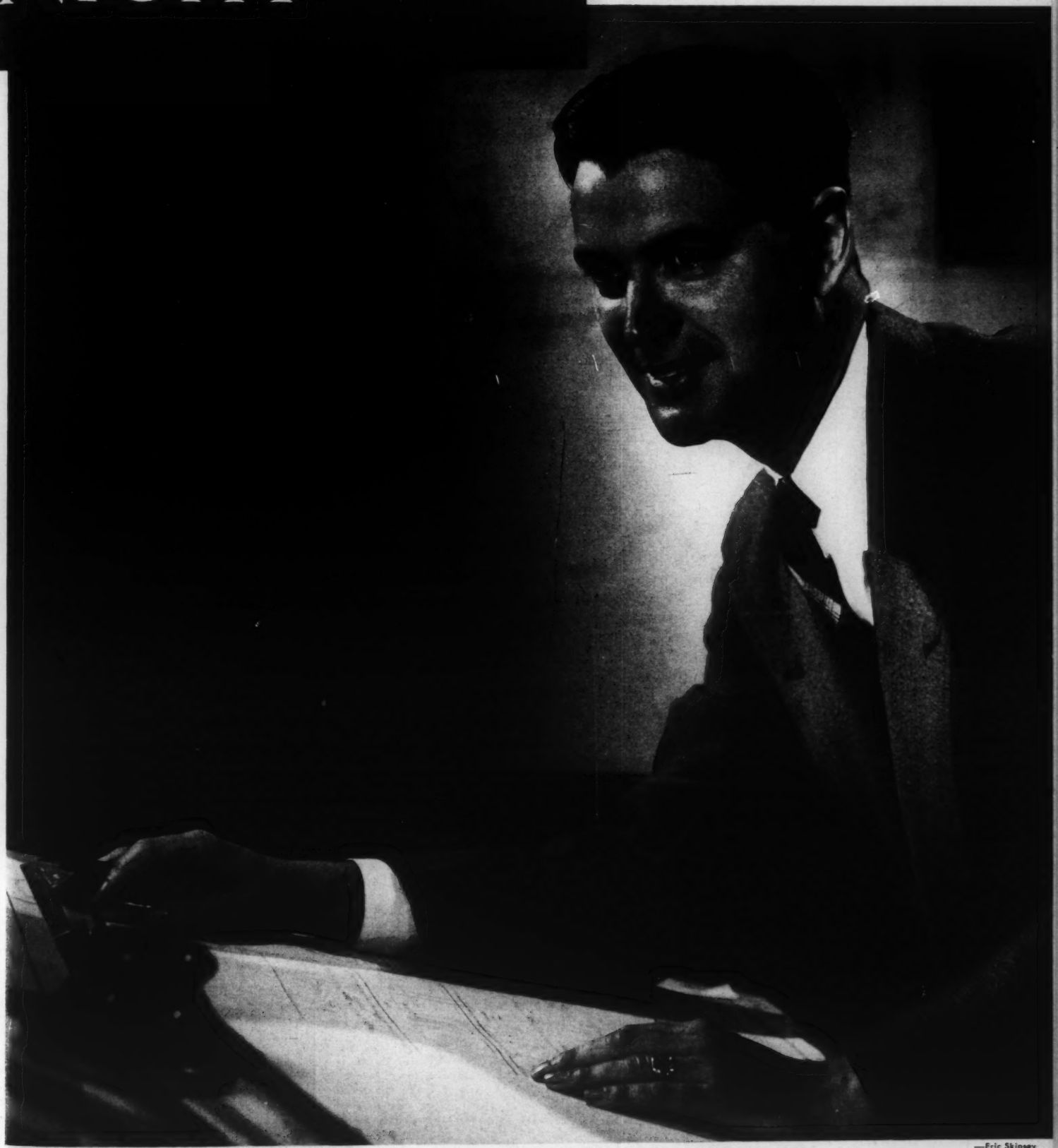
SATURDAY NIGHT

FRENCH SEE NO EARLY WAR

MICHAEL BARKWAY WRITES FROM PARIS

AUGUST 14, 1951 VOL. 66, NO. 45



—Eric Skipsey

TROUBLE-SHOOTER: *Engineer Jack Kendrick of "Project British Columbia."*

10c

Your Shape Reflects Your Temperament — Page 10

West Coast Is Busy in Greatest Boom — Page 34

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